The Saturday Evening Post.

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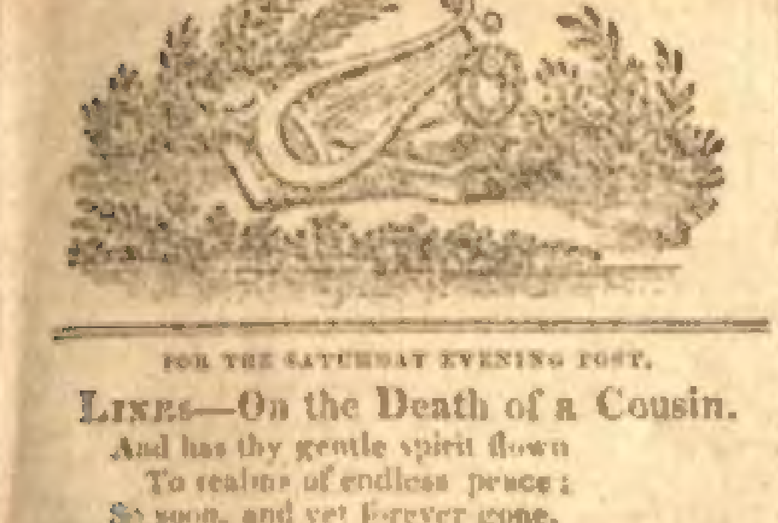

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Lines—On the Death of a Cousin.

And has thy gentle spirit flown
  To realms of endless peace;
So soon, and yet forever gone,
To that ethereal, happy home,
  Where pain and sorrow cease.

Ah! yes, so soon, and we must part,
  With one so mild, sincere;
And now each fond endearing heart,
Must feel the agonizing smart,
  And o'er thy tomb drop memory's tear.

Yes, sainted Maid, affection true
  Has mark'd thy early grave;
And often shall those flowers bestrew,
With crystal drops of briny dew,
  That o'er thy bosom wave.

For there in solitary pride shall bloom
  Many a beauteous flower,
To deck thy lonely, silent tomb,
As virtue's tributary boon,
  In each gay, vernal hour.

The violet, and the mild blue bell,
  Shall early o'er thy bosom wave,
And every passing stranger tell,
How soon thy matchless beauty fell
  A victim—to the Grave. ELLEN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MOHEGAN.

Where art thou, Mohegan! the joy of my heart,
The pride of the *Forest*, and last of thy race;
Whose eye like the Eagle, and keen as the dart,
Was ne'er known to shrink at an enemy's face.

The first in the council, the first at the fight,
The chosen of Red Men, and dear to them all;
Whose heart was as pure as the sun beaming bright,
And true as the bird at its mother's fond call.

Thy rifle once levell'd was sure of its mark,
Thy hand to the trigger, and quick fell the prey;
Thro' storms and thro' tempest, the night frowning dark,
Fearless would'st thou wander and speed on thy way.

Mohegan! Mohegan! oh, where hast thou fled,
Why roamest thou thus from thy native woods far;
Ten moons have now pass'd since thy dark eye hath shed
Its lustre so bright o'er the council of war.

Oh, haste! on the wings of the proud Eagle come,
The land of thy fathers—the land of the brave—
Is desolate—dark—and thy once cheering home
Deserted, neglected—is still as the grave.

The white men oppress us, they tramp on our soil,
Our young Chiefs have fallen, defending their own;
'Tis in vain that they fight—in vain do they toil—
Mohegan is gone, and left me to moan.

Return, oh, return—once again let me view
The form of my warrior, bright as the day;
His step full of grace—his breath like the dew—
His arm, like the whirlwind, sweeps all in its way.

His voice, like the thunder, was heard from afar,
Each valley and hill would re-echo the sound;
Oh, none was there like him in peace or in war,
He's the bravest, the best, that e'er trod the ground.

Hear! from the mountains a war whoop is sounding,
Soon, soon, will our warriors rush on the foe;
Hark! 'tis Mohegan, Mohegan, resounding
I'll fly—with the speed of the arrow I go. ORO.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The following was written by a person in the Retreat, (an institution for the relief of the Insane of the Society of Friends, in England,) who at the time of its composition, laboured under a very considerable degree of active mania. This is not the only instance in which we have been reminded of the lines of the poet,

> "Great wit to madness, sure, is near allied,
> And thin partitions do their bounds divide."

Vide, Description of the Retreat, page 114.

ADDRESS TO MELANCHOLY.

Spirit of darkness! from yon lonely shade,
  Where fade the virgin roses of the spring;
Spirit of darkness, hear thy fav'rite maid
  To sorrow's harp her wildest anthem sing.
Ah! how has love despoil'd my earliest bloom,
  And flung my charms as to the wintry wind;
Ah! how has love hung o'er thy trophied tomb,
  The spirit of genius and the wreck of mind.
High rides the moon the silent heavens along;
  Thick fall the dews of midnight o'er the ground;
Soft steals the lover, when the morning song
  Of waken'd warblers through the woods resound,
Then I, with thee, my solemn vigils keep,
  And at thy altar take my lonely stand;
Again my lyre unstrung, I sadly sweep,
  While love leads up the dance, with harp in hand.
High o'er the woodlands, Hope's gay meteors shone
  And thronging thousands bless'd the ardent ray;
I turn'd, but found despair on his wild roam,
  And with the demon bent my hither-way.
Soft o'er the vales she blew her bugle horn,
  Oh! where Maria, whither dost thou stray!
Return, thou false maid, to the echoing sound,
  I flew, nor heeded the sweet syren's lay.
Hail, Melancholy! to yon lonely towers,
  I turn, and hail thy time-worn turrets mine,
Where flourish fair the nightshade's deadly flowers,
  And dark and blue, the wasting tapers shine.
There, O my Edwin! does thy spirit greet
  In fancy's maze, thy lov'd and wandering maid;
Soft through the bower thy shade Maria meets,
  And leads thee onward through the myrtle glade.
O, come with me, and hear the song of eve,
  Far sweeter, far, than the lov'd shout of morn;
List to the partings of the whispering breeze,
  Dwell on past woes, or sorrows yet unborn.
We have a tale; and song may charm the shades,
  Which cannot rouse to life Maria's mind,
Where sorrow's captives hail thy once lov'd maid,
  To joy a stranger, and to grief resign'd.
Edwin, farewell! go, take thy last adieu,
  Ah! could my bursting bosom tell thee more;
Here, parted here, from love, from life, and you,
  I pour my song as on a foreign shore.
But stay, rash youth, the sun has climb'd on high,
  The night is past, the shadows all are gone,
For lost Maria breathe the eternal sigh,
  And waft thy sorrows to the gates of morn.

SUBJOINED.

Perhaps thy sighs borne on the flitting blast,
  May reach Maria's cold and languid breast;
May balm of comfort in her bosom cast—
  And fan her troubled soul once more to rest.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

A collection of the "National Melodies of Scotland," has recently been published in England. In this little volume we have the principal part of the beautiful songs of Burns; with a choice selection from the works of the most eminent Scottish Poets. We extract an original song from the work.

Air—"*Miss Forbes' Farewell.*"

When winds are still, and silent eve
  Comes stealing slowly o'er the lea;
O then, dear maid, thy cottage leave,
  And meet me at the trystin' tree:
For 'neath its shade, in times gone by,
  Have lovers breath'd their hopes and fears;
Its leaves have trembled in their sigh,
  Its roots have fed upon their tears.

And fear not, though the star of night
  In envy should forget to shine;
Perchance the wand'ring glow-worm's light,
  May lead thee to these arms of mine:
But if no light from earth or sky,
  To guide a lover's path you see;
Then use the lustre of thine eye,
  And bright as noon the eve will be.

When thou art there, far, far away,
  Shall each unruly passion flee,
And Tiviot's stream will ling'ring stay,
  To hear my vows of love to thee.
The winds are still and silent eve
  Comes stealing slowly o'er the lea;
O now, dear maid, thy cottage leave,
  And meet me at the trystin' tree.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

There is no character so much to be pitied as the selfish man. His bosom never throbs with those thousand nameless feelings that agitate the breast of the man, whose heart is interested in his fellow-creatures, and whose fear and hopes mingle with theirs; who rejoices when they are happy, and grieves at their misfortunes. The natural feelings of man, as well as the maxims of revealed religion, prompt him to extend his wishes to the whole human race; to identify his happiness and his sorrows with theirs. But men are found who stifle the native feelings of their hearts, and disregard the commands of heaven; who move on in unruffled placidity, and only grieve when their own interests are affected. Away with such men. They are a stain on the escutcheon of humanity; a disgrace to the "human form divine."

If it be true that all the pleasures of life, proceed *from our social feelings and affections*; if it be true that

> ————"All who joy would win
> Must share it, happiness was born a twin,"

what a mistaken being must be the selfish man. It is an axiom established, that the aim of every human being, is happiness. The soldier seeks it in the field of glory; the scholar in the delights of a cultivated mind; the merchant in successful speculations; the epicure in the pleasures of the palate; the savage in the chase.—But, the soldier rejoices with his companion in victory, or sympathises in defeat; the scholar's bosom glows with gratitude to the favorite authors whose pages have charmed his soul, and mourns at the disgraceful death of a Seneca, or the shameful fate of an Otway. The merchant's happiness is enhanced at the reflection, that his enterprise has given employment to his fellow men, and in some measure benefitted his country. Even the epicure's pleasure is heightened by the jovial looks of his trencher companion; and the savage is pleased when he sees his red brother overtake the swift footed deer.—But the selfish man feels only for himself, and foolishly expects to find happiness! As well might he look for nourishment and health from a hemlock's root. Selfishness will prove his bane, and put beyond his reach that which he is in search of. As men naturally love those who are fond of them, so they as naturally dislike him whose feelings never mingle with theirs, and "round whose heart a circle is drawn beyond which his affections go not."—Who would wish to live without the love and esteem of his fellow-creatures—who would wish to pass through life, deservedly despised by the world? Surely few. Opposed to selfishness, is benevolence, and every virtue that adorns human nature. In its train are avarice and injustice; it is the parent of many vices; and the selfishness of GREAT men has been a fruitful source of woe to mankind.

It has lately become fashionable to sneer at the good opinion of the world. But next to an approving conscience, the most to be desired, is the approbation of our fellow-men. The wishes of good men are an honourable excitement to virtuous conduct and patriotic actions; and (as an ancient writer truly says) every honest man will support his good name at the point of his life, nor feel a desire to live after it is gone. I do not mean to insinuate, that a person should be too solicitous to please every one, for then he would often be obliged to bend in disgusting complaisance to the knave or fool. But let him, supported by a good conscience, deserve the good opinion of the virtuous part of mankind, and he will certainly receive it. Let him look upon every man as a brother, by the indisputable title which nature has created, and rejoice at that brother's happiness or grieve at his woes. Let his principles be honourable, his actions pure, and his heart free from the corroding taint of selfishness. Such a man is an honourable example to others, and a being on whom heaven looks down with delight. F.

THE PASSIONS.

Our virtues may sometimes cause us to suffer, even greatly; as forbearance and fortitude and resignation imply the endurance of insult, of injury or of trials. But the sufferings of virtue are so sublime, so rich in precept, and so crowned with rewards, that the reflecting mind must learn, and the sensible heart will feel, that to triumph over the Passions, is to triumph over the malignity of fortune; and in subduing ourselves, we virtually subdue the many evils of our destiny.

As no tyranny equals that of the Passions, neither is there any misery so sure as that of submitting to their unlimited controul; the greatest peril, the lowest obloquy, the most sarcastic contempt, are found to follow and fall upon the unrestrained career of those powerful mental, moral, and personal enemies of virtue, and of happiness.

The Passions in their excess, are seen to distort and for the time being, to destroy, the human countenance—changing the serene energy of dignified command, which speaks in the fine features of civilized man, to the vulgar violence of savage brutality—altering the angel sweetness of beautiful woman, to the character and *contour* of a merciless demon; for what is so fearful as the madness of the irascible! what so dreadful as the purpose of the revengeful! what so vile as the insinuation of the envious? so abject as the selfishness of the sordid! or so ridiculous as the excesses of the vain and the sensual! Nor is it irrelative to confirm this by a fact, adduced on the authority of Madame de Stael, that all the jacobins, actively concerned in the horrors of the reign of murder, were individually distinguished by the same sort of countenance—pale, nervous and agitated, moving from side to side, like a wild beast in his cage. And when seated, poising themselves, without rising, in a sort of stationary restlessness, indicating the impossibility of repose.

Thus powerful is the sway of the evil passions. So comfortless and so frightful the distortion of their fury.

Even ambition, in whose sublime features and high feelings, there is the fascination of glory, and the charm of intrepidity, in striving to push others aside, who are, with the same efforts, struggling to climb the same steep ascent, and to reach the same dangerous apex of power, how often is it seen loosing its hold and falling with a velocity which strikes, crushes, and disables the victim from again rising in triumph, or succeeding in future honours to authority.

If distress or discomfiture be thus the possible portion of the most seductive, and the least malevolent of human passions, of what avail, and to what effect is the nurture or the indulgence of the more mean and less morally attractive?

Nor let it be urged, that these unsubdued foes of feature, of manners and of mind, owe their despotic empire to the fervour of youth; that time, chilling the circulations into sluggishness, will with the same hard grasp, cool, calm, and quiet the hot spirit of turbulent inclination. Believe it not. To the moral, as to the physical habits of man, age brings no remedy for the neglectful.—At that period the objects of sense may change, but not the violence of sensation: the fretful and the furious will not, through the medium of disgust, be rendered amiable and conciliatory. The extravagant love of pleasure will change but to the intemperate desire of gold, or the more excessive avarice of power.

As certainly, ere the autumn of human existence has passed away, will the strong passions yield to the stronger understanding, or be restrained by the better principle; thence delay were fatal. Age may never come, or were it sure, as is the moment of dissolution, does the mind bloom and brighten as the body bends and breaks? Will the heart expand and grow kind, amid the solitude of outlived and buried affections, or under the wrongs and estrangements of painful humanity.

There is of lengthened existence, a probable period to which improvement does not belong: when to vegetate and to suffer, are all that remain of the beautiful and the glorious.

Thrice happy they, who prepared for the possible result of long protracted years, have said to the whole host of lawless passions—"Peace! *and sin no more.*"

BEING IN LOVE.

Being in love, like being in debt, is to be in a state of apprehension. From the first development in our hearts of that sensation which informs us that an object is not indifferent to us to the moment of certainty, there is a perpetual irritation that makes what may be styled the fever of the passion, which, as medical men would say, takes a variety of character from the slower kind of temperate climates to the intense paroxysms of tropical ones. The high spirited man, warm in constitution, and full of ardour, will generally find love a tropical affection; while the lover of a thin diluted blood will be scarcely sensible of the insidious advances of his disorder. With some, being in love is merely a matter of calculation and contract; with others, it is a register of sighs and melancholy, of romantic sensations and impracticable expectations. Part of the anxieties of this important period in human existence arise out of the conventional forms of society. The state of nature knows nothing but physical love; the other genera have sprung from refinement. Accordingly, the most whimsical things have prevaded in love affairs, invented, perhaps, to season the approaches of the lover with variety. One man advances as certain, that love expires with the first kiss; he, therefore, prudently avoids saluting his mistress with his lips for a dozen years. A second confounds the means with the end, imagines the state of being in love is the happiest, and looks upon what the lover of passion hails as the summit of his wishes, the possession of his mistress, as the first step of love's decline. Another is so fastidious in his views, and possesses so much of what phrenologists would call "adorativeness" in his pericranium, that being in love, with him, (and oftentimes bending at a shrine at which no mortal being but himself would feel inclined to bow the knee,) is an act of complete devotion. Thus, much of love depends upon imagination rather than upon any thing positive; for there are instances of being in love with an imaginary object, as in some singularly constituted dispositions with a statue, like the Parisian girl who fell in love with the Apollo Belvidere.

The epoch of being in love, notwithstanding all, is the most agreeable in the whole course of life. The soul has then no craving to gratify. Existence is at its highest premium, for it is then we are farthest from indifference. He who is in love cherishes life, but enjoys it the better for little drawbacks in other affairs, which only heighten love's relish when we return to it. It is a better and pleasanter thing than money getting, or courtiership, or sullen study, or maddening ambition, or a thousand gasping desires that engross us wholly without our feeling satisfaction in their pursuit. These are solitary objects; being in love is participated with another, and therefore it is a more social pleasure. The romantic tinge which often colours our conduct is an agreeable characteristic—it increases the attraction, and confers a hallowed charm upon the passion. Being in love is a restraint upon evil feelings—a situation favourable to virtue. The love of woman is a corrective of our perverse natures, and, while its season lasts, always mends the heart. Let an unbiassed and discriminating *cratennaire* answer what part of life he could look back upon with the most kindly feelings: what portion of departed years he most cherished in his rememberance, and he would doubtless answer, the time when he was in love. The memory of that delicious season, its little adventures, its hopes, fears, and enjoyments, always come over with us a rush of pleasing warmth, a sunbeam piercing the clouds of departed time, and irradiating for a moment our tottering steps and gray hairs. Being in love mingles us with the better things of life, keeps beautiful forms perpetually before the eye, gives us pleasing dreams, elevates the spirits, and exalts our views. It tempers our harsher dispositions with the gentleness of beauty, and subdues our proudest pretensions to the government of tears and caresses, of mildness and persuasion. He who has never been in love is a miserable blockhead, who is ignorant of the highest joy this distempered life possesses for mortals. Being in love is, in fact, a sort of millenium far above all life's other good. I would desire no better state than that of being in love for a thousand years; and, as Quin wished he had a mouth from England to Nova Scotia, and every inch of the way palate, that he might fully enjoy John Dory, I would demand the temperament of youth, from seventeen to twenty-five, for the above space of time, and all its ardent susceptibility, to heighten my long season of innocence and happiness.

[The humorous description of a Review in Massachusetts, which we insert from the Boston Galaxy, will be found worthy the attention of all Disciplinarians, and particularly those attached to the Grand Army of Pennsylvania.]

GRAND REVIEW.

> Sound the trumpets—beat the drums!
> He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,
> Will stand on tip-toe when this day is named.
>
> *Henry V.*

> And when you hear the drum,
> And the vile squeaking of the wry neck'd fife,
> Clamber you not up to the casement then,
> Nor thrust your head into the public street,
> To gaze on christian fools, with varnish'd faces;
> *Let not the sound of shallow foppery* enter
> My sober house. *Merchant of Venice.*

ATTENTION! [*Ahem——H'chee, H'chee!*] No sneezing in the ranks! *First section, shoulder arms!* heads up—no talking—eyes right—take that canteen out of your head. Get off my toes, you rascal. Can't help it sir; we're crowded up like nits in a fine-tooth comb. *Slap* my vitals! you kick'd my shins on purpose. *Silence! no talking in the ranks!* Devilish pretty corporal that. Is'n't it most sunrise? Now, what's the use of ordering us out in the cold, before day-light! Faith, there's a fellow that has'nt got his eyes open, Sergeant Snip, just give him a prick with your needle—sword I mean—ahem! "Blood and oons! vat's de matter!" *Silence! no talking in the ranks!* "But vat you *slap* me like one darm pig."—Silence! "But vat"—Whist! *Officers! to your posts,* MARCH! Never mind; pick yourself up again. Your sword hangs very bad, ensign Annireed. Ahem! yes, it is very apt to trip me up. Well! it's time we were moving. Call the Green Dragons.

Now crack thy lungs, and split thy brazen pipe;
Blow villain, till thy sphered bias cheek
Outswell the colic of puff'd Aquilon;
Come, stretch thy chest, and let thy eyes spout
    blood;
Thou blow'st for Hector.

Mark time, says the captain. [*Instruments tune.* Rub-a-dub—boong—boong—bray—snort—toot—yah—yah—boo—boo.] Forward, march! [*Band plays.*]

Hey diddle, diddle, the cat's in the fiddle,
  The cow jump't over the moon;
The little dog laughed to see the sport,
  And the dish ran after the spoon.
Hey diddle, diddle, march onward to battle,
  For glory we pink 'em my boys;
The cannon's a-roaring, the guns and drums rattle,
  For honor, dust, sweat, smoke, and noise!
Hey diddle, diddle, our banners are waving,
  Our bayonets gleam in the sun;
Our clothes and our carcase this day we are braving,
  For honor, boys, haste, hurry on.

Company! right wheel into—hey diddle diddle, *march!*—the cat's in the fiddle; the cow jumpt *over the*—*Halt*—the little dog laughed to see the —*First section, right face!*—dish run after, the spoon. Why dont you pay attention to the word? ORDER ARMS! Oh Lord! oh dear! you have smashed my toes into a cock'd hat, says a poor soldier. 'Why don't you look, you scoundrel! before you bring your gun down with such vengeance!' '*No talking in the ranks,*' shouts a corporal. 'Blood and gunpowder! sir, I will talk, when he jams my toes into a jelly with his infernal' —'Hold your tongue, you rascal,' says the corporal, swelling with importance. 'I wont.' 'You shall.' 'No fighting' screams the sergeant. '*Attention!*' bawls the captain. 'Down with your canteen—'t'nt seven o'clock—don't begin to drink yet,' says the lieutenant. 'He, he, he, he!' titters a soldier: See that officer; what a pretty carcase that is to stuff into a pair of buff bandaliers! he looks like a frost-bitten squash upon a roasted pig—he, he, he. 'Speaking about *squashes*,' says his comrade, 'if you *squash* my toes again, I'll beat you like an old sack.' 'Whist!' says the corporal, with a threatening look; 'be silent and hear the word' *First section prepare to fire for a salute.* 'Hold up your gun, hold up your gun, hold up your gun,' cry the soldiers in confusion. 'Corporal Snob, don't fall back.' '*Ready*' screams the officer, at the top of his voice. *Pop*, goes a gun. '*Aim.*' Pop, pop; 'Fire.' Crack, pop, whang, boong, whiz, bang-whang. '*Very well done; shoulder arms.*' 'Sir,' blubbered a poor soldier, 'you fired your whole charge into my cheek.' 'Put your cheek into your cartridge box then; but you do look pale!' 'Oh dear.' 'Yes, he looks in the face like a peppered oyster.' 'Oh dear,' groans the wounded man, 'I'll never go a training again.' 'You had better go home'—'Attention,' bawls the officer, 'the Reviewing General approaches. Silence, in the ranks. *Open pan—present arms.*' 'Sir,' says the captain, 'here's Roster. One of my men was blown up in the last discharge, and two wounded, besides three soldiers, one corporal, and five ramrods missing. If I had a pen and ink I'd strike them out.'

'No matter, we must expect such accidents among *raw* troops.'

'Ahem—the faces of some of my men do look a little raw and bloody. *But* it was owing to bad powder. We should have had the real *Dupont*. Good morning sir. Company shut pan—steady—no dodging—order arms—rest. Corporal Snip, hand round the sling bitters. See that they don't drink too much.' 'Aye' says Snip with a knowing grin, 'I'll cut their allowance as short as a tardy customer's coat.'

Attention! right and left inward wheel, march.

Soldiers—The Review is finished; and your captain cannot dismiss you till afternoon, without returning you his thanks for your good behaviour and soldier like deportment. It is such troops like *you*, the *yeomanry* of our country, that our nation depends upon for existence and prosperity. Upon you, and such as you, she confidently relies for safety, amid the perils of invasion and civil war *Attention!* right about face—recover arms—you are dismissed till one o'clock.

FROM THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

ANCIENT ROME.

> "The mistress of the world, the seat of empire;
> "The nurse of heroes, the delight of Gods."
>
> ADDISON.

"The Tiber was a torpid and muddy stream; the streets of Rome were dark, narrow, and crooked; carriages of pleasure, (of which the *Carpentum*, probably very little surpassing our tilted and jolting tax cart) were by law prohibited from entering them, except on certain days so little space was there for driving; the sedans used in their stead, put the people to infinite confusion.—There were few scavengers, and no lamps; when a Roman returned home from a supper party, (their chief meal) he had to pick his way along with a horn lantern, and might bless himself if he reached his own door without a shower from an attic-window, on his cap of liberty. The porticoes, and approaches to the baths, were subject to every species of defilement, so that even the symbols of religion were enlisted for their protection. The statues, with which the city was peopled, were treated with that contempt which Launce would have rebuked even in his dog. The images of the Gods were disfigured by painted faces and gilded beards; and, though the Venus de Medicis never appeared in a hoop petticoat, nor the Apollo Belvidere in a blue swallow-tailed coat with metal buttons, yet the costume of the day, whatever it was, was very generally bestowed on the representatives of Heaven. The houses were, for the most part, brick; many of them crazy, and supported by props, and such as belonged even to patricians, often had the ground floor assigned to a huckster, or a dealer in oil. In the windows, which were few in number, glass was seldom, if ever, to be seen, but in its place, a dimly transparent stone, or shutters of wood. From the want of chimneys, the rooms were full of smoke, which was left to make its escape by the roof, the windows, or the door; on which account, Vitruvius expressly forbade carved work or moulding, except in the summer apartments, because in the others, they would be covered with soot, (Lib. 7 c. 4) Among the accomplishments of the cook, it was expected that he should be skilful in knowing which way the wind blew, lest, if he opened the wrong window, the smoke should be driven into the broth; under these circumstances, the ancestors of a Roman gentleman, when they had occupied the niches of his hall for a few years, bore a very striking resemblance to modern chimney-sweepers. The Romans made as much use of their fingers at a meal, as Englishmen do of their forks; and Ovid, in his Art of Love, gives it as a piece of Chesterfieldian advice to the young gallants of his time, "not to smear their mouths with their greasy hands," more than was necessary. A *mappa*, or napkin, for each individual, was thus absolutely requisite. Every guest brought his own; and, lest the overturning of sauce boats and gravy, should not do it full justice, it was made further serviceable as a pocket handkerchief. The middle ranks of citizens were clad in white woollen vestments, which were, of course, as dirty, habitually, as might be expected from the general poverty of the wearers; while the baser plebians, not able to affect this shabby gentility, contented themselves with garments of the colour and quality, and meanness of a Mendicant Friar's. Their shirts, too, were composed of the same material, and from these causes, aided by the blessing of a hot climate, and the plentiful use of garlic, the effluvia of their public assemblies was so powerful that, even in a theatre without a roof, the Emperor found it expedient to sprinkle his faithful subjects with showers of rose-water."

Pleasure.—"In the common actions of our lives, the pleasure lies almost entirely in the pursuit, and very little in the attainment. He that at whist should have four honours, six trumps, always dealt him, would lose his whole diversion, because he would have nothing to do but throw down his cards, and win the game. In bowling, the player takes care to deliver his bowl aright; he runs after it, chides, encourages it, writhes his body in all manner of contortions, as if to influence its bias; and in this consists his entertainment—for the joy of winning the game is over in a moment—he takes his stake, pockets it, and only thinks where to throw the jack for beginning another cast."

Love.—"When we hear complaints of the wretchedness or vanity of human life, the proper answer to them would be, that there is hardly any one, who, at some time or other, *has not been in love*—If we consider the high abstraction of this feeling, its depth, its purity, its voluptuous refinement, even in the meanest breast, how sacred and how sweet it is, this alone may reconcile us to the lot of humanity. That drop of balm turns the bitter cup to a delicious nectar, "and vindicates the ways of God to man."

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED BY P. L. DECKER.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1823

	Per. Ct. Dis.		Per. Ct. Dis.
U. S. Br. Banks	½	Montgomery Co.	0
N. Hampshire Banks	2	Chester C. W. C.	0
Vermont	3	Delaware Co. Ches.	0
MASSACHUSETTS.		Lancaster Bank	0
Boston Banks	2	Farmers' B'k. B. Co.	1
Worcester Bank	2	Carlisle Bank	2
Springfield Bank	2	York Bank	1½
Hampshire Bank	2	Chambersburg Bank	
Phenix, of Nantucket	2	Gettysburg Bank	2
Salem Banks	2	Pittsburg Bank	2
Other Mass. Notes	2	Northumberland, Union, and Col. Bank, Milton,	15
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence Banks	2		
Burrillville Bank	2	Centre Bank	6
Freeman's Bank	2	Greensburg Bank	5
Franklin Bank	2	Brownsville	5
Washton. Westerly	2	DELAWARE.	
Other R. I. Notes	2	Bank of Delaware	0
CONNECTICUT.		Wilming'n & Bran.	½
Hartford Bank	2	Farmers' Bk. & Br.	½
Phenix, at Hartford	2	Commercial Bank	0
Eagle Bank, N. H.	2	Branch at Milford	3
New-Haven Bank	2	Laurel Bank	50
Middletown Bank	2	MARYLAND.	
Bridgeport Bank	3	Baltimore Banks	½
Derby Bank	3	City Bank of Balt.	½
Norwich Bank	2	Annapolis	1½
New-London Bank	2	Havre de Grace	1½
NEW-YORK.		Bk. of Westminster	1½
City Banks of N. Y.	0	Elkton Bank	1½
Jacob Barker's B'k	95	Hagerstown Bank	1½
Wash'n. & Warren	81	Fredericktown Bank	1½
Albany Banks	1	Branch at Easton	2
Troy Bank	1	Bank of Caroline	10
Mohawk Bank	1½a2	VIRGINIA.	
Lansingburg Bank	1½a2	Richmond and Br.	1
Newburg	1½a2	Bank of the Valley	1
Do. Br. at Ithica	1½a2	Branch at Romney	1½
Catskill Bank	1½a2	Do. at Leesburg	1½
Middle Dist. Bank	1½a2	Do. at Charlestown	1½
Auburn Bank	1½a2	N. W. B'k. of Va. Wheeling.	5
Utica Bank	1½a		
Geneva Bank	1½a2	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
B'k of Col. Hudson	1½a2	Bks. at Washington	1
Orange Co. Bank	1½a2	Franklin Bank of Alexandria.	no sale.
Ont. Bk. at Utica	1½a2	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Plattsburg	4	St. Bk. at Raleigh and branches,	5
Canada Bank	5		
Bank of Montreal	5	Cape Fear	5
NEW-JERSEY.		Newbern	5
B. of N. Brunsw'k	1	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
State Bank at N. B.	0	State Banks	2½
Trenton Bank	0	GEORGIA.	
Jersey Bank	0	State Banks	5½
Salem Bank	0	KENTUCKY and TENNESSEE.	no sale.
Cumberland Bank	0		
Farmer's Bk. M. H.	0		
State Bank, Camden	0	OHIO.	
Do. Elizabethtown	1	Chillicothe	5
Do. Morristown	1	Marietta	6
Do. Patterson	1	Steubenville	8
PENNSYLVANIA.		Most others	no sale
Philadelphia Banks	0	NEW-ORLEANS.	
Harrisburg	0	City Bank Notes	6½
Reading	1	Spanish Dollars	½
Farmers' Bk. Lan'r.	0	Doubloons	$15 30
Northampton B'k	0	American Gold	½ p. ct. pm.
Easton Bank	0		
Germantown B'k	0		

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Yet thy true lovers more admire by far,
Thy naked beauties; give me a cigar.
BYRON.

Messrs. Editors—Among the whims and follies which men of talent, in every age have ridiculed, whether for want of something else to rail at, or because they actually despised it, is the practice of smoking. And for my part, though not one of the same happy class of beings and though I now and then try a cigar myself, yet I feel disposed to laugh at it also. It is a practice which cannot be sufficiently reprobated in young persons, and yet, I attribute my having a sound set of teeth to the frequent indulgence of a puff. It is a habit so far from being healthful, that if its pernicious tendency were correctly known, we would be a little more cautious how we suffered ourselves to elide into it; and yet I firmly believe that my escape from the prevailing fever of this summer, to be entirely owing to my disposition that way. It is a habit that might be made to yield our government a handsome revenue, if we could prevail upon our great smokers to consume the weed of Kentucky or Virginia, when in the shape of a cigar. And if we are satisfied in using a quid of these twists, I see no objection to our smoking them too. But no! our bucks and bloods are too refined to smoke our American cigar! They must go, forsooth, to Havana, for a trifle that might just as well come out of the products of our southern friends. And yet, because I feel so anxious that my fellow-smokers should smoke our domestic manufactured cigars, it must not follow that I am particularly given to them myself. On the contrary, my taste is not so vulgar, if

——— "my ancient but ignoble blood,
Has crept thro' scoundrels ever since the flood."

I am a little above the plebeian in that respect, for I am as much devoted to a real Havana as any one, and in spite of my republicanism, I prefer a king's cigar.

The best companion in the world is a cigar, provided it will smoke well; but to be obliged to puff and draw until your ears ache, is no comfortable situation. A little labour and a great deal of pains will teach a man to smoke, and when he once knows how, he will be very unwilling to relinquish the practice.

But under all the different circumstances in which I have found a cigar to be pleasant or amusing, I never was more diverted than a few weeks since, by a series of experiments I made with the smoke upon different animals. I came home rather later than my usual supper hour, and when that's the case, generally sup on pie and milk, (a very comfortable way of supping) and while making many sage and grave reflections over the pie, as it was half eaten, I observed an ant crawling on the crust. How many of these wretches I had swallowed I cannot say. The very thought makes me gagg; but as I had lit my evening cigar, I determined to philosophize in an experimental way; a thing I am not much given to, to be sure. Accordingly having blown two or three good whiffs to ascertain what kind of a battery I could bring to bear, I gave the ant one tremendous cloud of smoke. The poor fellow ran with no small amount of speed at first, but I overtook him with another cloud, at this he stood still. I puffed away, and in half a minute he ran round and round completely intoxicated. In half a minute more he was

"Gone to the land where his fathers had gone."

The second subject was a young and spirited cock-roach about an eighth of an inch in length, and in order to operate more fully upon him, I placed him under a tumbler. Having blown two or three good substantial whiffs into him all of which he actually seemed to suck in, he too

"Like every mother's son, soon kick'd the bucket."

The third and most valiant subject was an animal of the wood-lice species, but better known by the polite name of "*Sow Bug*." I came across him while hunting for another roach. This brave fellow was clapped under the same tumbler, and another cigar being put in requisition, he too was operated on. The tumbler was several times completely darkened with smoke, so that it was impossible to distinguish in what part he lay, but he stood it all out in spite of such a suffocating atmosphere. In about a minute he began to foam at the mouth, and excepting a little restlessness, such as being unable to stand still, this was the only symptom of uneasiness he manifested during the whole of his purgatory. Four or five minutes having elapsed in which he kept his spirits pretty well, I raised the tumbler, and he once more

"Breathed his native kitchen air."

The fourth, and so far the last, that underwent this steaming process, was a roach of about two inches in length, and whose wings were as large as a common butterfly's. He was placed under the fatal tumbler and the volleys commenced. In half a minute no other effect was visible than that in the third unfortunate, namely, foaming at the mouth. In a minute he was considerably oppressed, in another he stretched his wings, rolled upon his back, jumped up again, and ran round the tumbler completely tipsey; another minute or two seemed to inure him to it, for he appeared more at his ease; and in spite of all my endeavours to choke him, he remained firm and unmoved. Such a fellow thought I deserved a nobler death. So, thinking with my uncle Toby, that there was room enough in the world for both of us, I lifted his glassy prison and exclaimed

"Go, poor devil, get thee gone."

This application of so great a luxury as a cigar is, to the base and unmanly purpose of choking a cock-roach, may detract a little from the dignity of the philosopher who makes it, but it cannot affect the character of the weed. A cigar is still a luxury, whether it be employed in quietly puffing after dinner, or in scientifically choking a fly.
CJ. CD

October, 1823.

European Intelligence.

[From late English papers.]

ST PETERSBURG, June 30—A sad accident happened to our monarch, during his journey to Warsaw. His Majesty it is well known is accustomed to travel in a rapid manner. While passing a bridge near the city of Porchaws, the bridge broke through, and his Majesty's carriage fell into the river. The horses, alarmed, in endeavoring to release themselves from the carriage, overturned it, and the Emperor seated in his open calache, received so severe a blow on the back of the head, that he lost much blood from the wound and fainted. Fortunately the city of Porchaws was not far off, the Emperor was carried there, and visited by the best surgeons of the city, who pronounced that the wound would not be followed by serious consequences. The emperor ordered into his presence the two inspectors general of the roads, and having reproached them with their carelessness, banished them to Siberia.

ALGIERS, June 22.—The government has returned to its despotic proceedings. A ship laden with various bales of goods and bound to this city, was obliged, in consequence of a storm, to be at the expense of 10 000 francs, for repairs at Marseilles and Nice. On its arrival the captain would not unload till he was indemnified for the expenses, which he proved by proper document. Those to whom the cargo was addressed, complained to the Dey, who ordered it to be delivered to them adding that it was not the custom at Algiers to make any allowance for the average. All the European agents protested against this decision which is contrary to the law of nations, but the Dey persisted and the captain was compelled to give up the cargo without receiving any indemnity.

The bell presented by the Empress Anne to the Cathedral at Moscow, and esteemed the largest in the world, weighs 432,000 lbs.

A new mad-house has been erected at Milan, near Port de St Celso, which contains a musical saloon, with keyed and musical instruments, for the practice of the inmates. It is intended to try here whether music will have any influence over mental disease.

In England, a criminal under sentence of transportation for life, has lately made several attempts to put out his eyes, in the hope that then the sentence would not be enforced.

Lady Morgan has a new work in the press.—Her journey to Italy is said to have furnished the materials.

Madame Catalani received *six hundred guineas* for singing at the grand York festival England.

Maj. General Sir Howard Douglass has been appointed Governor of the province of New-Brunswick.

The first Roman military column, the centre of that great empire, which has so long been sought after, has been discovered in the Forum at Rome by the celebrated Abbe Fea. It is said if the Forum were entirely cleared, this theatre of Roman magnificence would present a scene calculated to astonish the imagination.

Irish knighthood.—The twelve Judges of England have given an unanimous opinion, that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, still possesses the same power of conferring knighthood, that he did before the union of the kingdom with Great Britain.

The hostilities between Spain and Algiers have had no result. The Dey's fleet is still in the Levant. The plague has not yet appeared there.

The University of Gottingen, in Germany, has been closed for one year, and the students expelled from the city.

Romantic Suicide.—A tragical event lately excited consternation in the town of Diest. A youth belonging to the militia, absent from his regiment on furlough, had repeatedly proposed to marry a young woman to whom he had paid his addresses. The parents, however, either objected, or wished to postpone the match. The unfortunate pair, despairing to live together, resolved, it appears, to die. On the 17th of August, after returning from a fair, the girl left her holiday dress at home, and proceeded more simply attired to meet her lover. They were not afterwards seen or heard of until a few days ago, when a militia-man's cap being found on the banks of the Demer, gave a reason to conjecture their melancholy fate. The river was immediately dragged, and the unhappy lovers were found locked in each other's arms.—*Brussels pap.*

Ben Jonson, the Poet—As the workmen were excavating a vault in the north aisle of Westminster Abbey, last week, to receive the remains of the wife of Sir Robert Wilson, they discovered at the head of it, a leaden coffin, in a perpendicular position; which they found upon examination, to contain the skeleton entire of Ben Jonson, the poet.—Tradition states, that Ben Jonson, while he was seriously indisposed, was asked where he would be buried? He replied, "I will be interred in Westminster Abbey if I can get a foot of ground;" and that the Dean of Westminster gave sufficient ground (about two foot square) to admit the coffin in a perpendicular position, and a square hole was dug and the corpse admitted head downwards.—At the top of the hole, a stone, about eighteen inches square, was found with the initials "B. J." upon it, in rather illegible characters.

Lord Byron.—A gentleman who has just arrived at Boston from Leghorn, and who had a personal interview with his lordship, states that he has cast his fortune on a single point, *to sink or swim with the Greeks.* He is said to have purchased a brig entire, and embarked his whole fortune for the purpose of proceeding to Constantinople to endeavour to release a number of Greeks held in captivity there, mostly belonging to Scio. If he is frustrated, it is his intention to buckle on his armour, and breast the storm of war.

GREECE.

Letters have been received at Boston from Smyrna to the 19th of August, containing extracts of a letter from the Greek island of Ipsara, dated 29th of July, giving very flattering accounts of the prospects of Grecian affairs. The Greek patriots are represented, as regardless of the formidable fleet of the Capt. Pacha, and that they are pillaging the Turkish coast in spite of his exertions. He is still at anchor before Patras, having done nothing but provision that place and Corinth, and it is said that a dangerous fever has very much weakened his fleet.—According to reports at Ipsara, the Greek cause is prospering every where. The Senate of the Morea has ordered the administration of the three islands to keep their vessels in port till the 22d of August, in order that they may then fall upon the Turkish fleet. Revolt to a great extent has broken out in the Turkish army, and prevented Scondre Pacha who was to march against the Greeks with 10,000 men from executing his plan.—It was reported at Ipsara, that Odysseus had destroyed a part of the 20,000 Turks who were in Lavadia, and it is calculated that this terrible campaign is surmounted by the Greeks.

On the 19th of August, a confirmation of the above gratifying intelligence was received at Smyrna via Athens. The castle of Marettima, in Candia, it was added, "has been taken, and the Greeks were bombarding the castle of Canie, by land and sea. Niketi ras has arrived before Patras with 15 000 Greeks, to prevent any further landing of Turks. In Lavadia Odysseus has defeated in *five* different encounters the body of troops there. The naval fleet of the Greeks, it is said and we believe it, have gone out to meet the Turks on their return. The Idriots have 14 fire ships with them. We have accounts to-day that the Persians have made peace with the Turks."

Weekly Compendium.

The mummy, (which is supposed to have been entombed more than 3000 years,) brought from Thebes, and presented to the Massachusetts general hospital, is now exhibiting in New York.

Emigration.—No less than 484 vessels, having on board 10.017 settlers, have arrived this season at Quebec from Great Britain and Ireland.

By an arrival at Salem, Mass. from Aquin, we learn that an English sloop of 14 guns had captured a pirate, with 14 men on board, and put all of them to death.

Dr. Samuel Mitchel has, with a liberality unparallelled in our day, devoted the *diamond* ring, which he received from the tyrant *Alexander*, to the cause of *Grecian freedom.*

The schooner Spartan, arrived at New York on Friday last from Charleston, spoke on the 14th inst, off Chincoteague, a small schooner, prize to Commodore Porter's squadron, captured off Cuba, bound to Washington.

A pumpkin has been gathered this season, in Rockingham county, Va. which weighed 136 lbs.

Cherokees and Osages.—New difficulties are said to have broken out between the Cherokee and Osage Indians, and a hunting party of the former has been attacked by the latter, and some of their men killed. *Tick a Toke* the Chief of the Cherokee party, dispatched a runner to his nation, to procure a reinforcement; and a party has gone from the nation, to render him assistance.

The Hon. Cornelius P. Van Ness is chosen Governor of Vermont for one year The Hon. Aaron Leland, Lieut. Governor and Benjamin Swan, Esq. Treasurer.

At the New Castle (U. C.) Assizes, held on the 1st instant, Nathaniel M'L an was convicted of horse stealing, and sentenced to be hanged on the 14th of November. At the same Court, a person was sentenced to be whipped, and banished, [to the United States, of course!] for passing counterfeit bills of the Bank of Canada.

On Friday the 19th of September, the steam boat Virginia, on her way from Louisville to St. Louis, struck a snag and sunk in the Mississippi river, about 70 miles above the mouth of the Ohio.

The corner stone of the Capital for Michigan, was laid at Detroit, on the 22d ult. in masonic form. The edifice is to be 60 by 82½ feet, three stories high, and is to be built of brick.

Orders have been received at Norfolk, to fit out the U. S. ship John Adams, with despatch for a cruise.

Orders have been received at Norfolk to fit out the U. S. ship Peacock, Capt Cassin, now in that port, with all despatch, for a cruise.

The sloop of war Erie has been hauled out at the New York Navy Yard. It is said she is to accompany the Cyane to the Mediterranean.

Mr. Crawford continues ill in Orange county, Virginia.

The *Louisville* (Ky.) *Post* mentions the decease in that town, of Mr. Owen Afflick, plasterer, formerly of Baltimore. His death was occasioned by a wound received in a recounter with Mr. James Wilson, of Louisville. Mr. Wilson has been arrested, and is now confined in jail.

Mr. Keene, the vocallist, gave a Concert at Quebec on the 10th inst.

A Steam Boat has been introduced on the Erie Canal. It is said she does less injury to the Canal than any other kind of boats.

The sum of $468 35 was raised in this city for the relief of John Cotton who lost both his arms in an engagement with pirates.

Governor Clinton and Benjamin Wright, Esq. and some other scientific gentlemen, are now in New Jersey, traversing and examining the route of the contemplated canal, which is to connect the waters of the Delaware with the Hudson. These gentlemen were at Patterson on Wednesday week, where an entertainment was given them by the citizens at Godwin's Hotel.

Edw. P. Simons, the person who fought a duel with Mr. Geddes, died at Charleston, S. C. the day following, of his wounds.

General Jackson.—Advices from Murfreesborough, the capital of Tennessee, mention that Gen. ANDREW JACKSON has been elected Senator of the United States, in opposition to Mr. WILLIAMS, late a member of that body. The votes are said to have been, for Williams 25, Jackson 35.

The New Jersey General Election took place on Tuesday week. The contest was chiefly between those who are in favour of continuing *seven per cent.* as the legal rate of interest in that state, and those who are for lowering it to *six per cent.* As far as the returns have come in, it is believed that the *Six Per Cents* have gained the victory.

Power of Steam.—The editor of the New-York Evening Post states that he is assured by persons recently from England that Mr. Perkins calculates to make a trip to this country in ten or twelve days, by means of the new steam ship which he is now constructing.

The New-Bedford Mass. Gazette, of the 14th inst. says: "For some days past there has not been, nor is there at this time a barrel of flour for sale at any store in this place. A quantity of this useful article would command an advanced price and ready sale, as we presume every family is deficient of it."

A letter dated Valparaiso, June 19th, states that Midshipman *Smith* was attacked at that place by three soldiers, who bid him stop or they would cut him down, upon which he very coolly answered the summons by blowing out the brains of one, wounding another mortally, while the third took to his heels! Mr. Smith belonged to the Macedonian.

A Tomb is offered for sale at public vendue, in Boston, for the payment of the legacies and incidental charges of the deceased owner.

A woman in this city went on Friday week into a Turner's shop to gather chips and turnings; while she was gathering them up, the man set the lathe agoing—her arm was caught between the spokes of the iron wheel and was broken between the wrist and the elbow.

The Sea Gull, Com. Porter, has arrived at Norfolk, all well.

Domestic Manufactures.—A meeting has been held at Boston of Manufacturers and persons interested in American woollen manufactures, and a resolution passed to petition Congress to grant further protection to domestic industry by increasing the duties on foreign woollen goods.

A singular altercation has taken place in the papers of New-Orleans, in which one party charges the other with endeavoring to form an interest inimical to the permanency of the Union, and with a determination to establish the throne of Louis 18th in that country.

At the fourth Annual Cattle Show Exhibition, of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, holden at Pawtuxet, on the 15th and 16th of October, 1823, Dr Benjamin Dyer, of Providence, was clad in a complete suit of silk, of a superior quality, manufactured in his own family, even from the culture of the trees to the growing of the worms, producing the material.

The Kingston (Upper Canada) Chronicle, of the 10th inst. says:—"In a late number we noticed the prevalence of malignant fevers in this town and vicinity, and although it was hoped the cool weather, which we have had since the middle of September, would have checked the progress of the disease, yet we regret to say that much sickness still prevails, and that the fever seems to be much more malignant in its character than the ordinary intermittents and agues peculiar to this climate."

Capt. Morris has left Portsmouth, N. H. for Washington, to enter upon his duties as one of the Navy Commissioners. Previous to his departure he was invited by the citizens of Portsmouth to a public dinner, which he declined, in consequence of necessary arrangements for his early departure.

Shocking Occurrence.—A letter from a lady in Paris, Oneida County, to her friend in Whiting, (Vt.) states, that while four ladies were taking tea together near that place, two of them sickened and died at the table, and the other two died the next morning. On examination of the tea kettle it was found that a lizard worm had been boiled in it, the poison of which was the cause of their death.

At Petersburgh, (Va.) a lad of the name of Womack, about 14 years of age, was run away with one day last week, by a horse upon which he was mounted, and falling from the saddle, his feet hung in the stirrups, and thus he was dragged a considerable distance on the pavement of Back street, until released by a kick of the frighted animal. He was lifted up entirely lifeless, his brains dashed out upon the rocks, and his body bruised in a shocking manner!

Sickness in Ohio.—A letter from Brainbridge Ohio, states that the physicians of that place report 455 cases of sickness, within seven miles of the town. The West Union paper, says, however, that since the sudden change of weather experienced for several days, the causes of alarm have measureably ceased to exist; and the sickness is fast abating.

The country in the neighborhood of Baton Rouge, has suffered considerably by a hurricane which occurred about the 20th of September.—One new house was blown down. After the storm, the fields presented a melancholy scene—fences and crops prostrate to the ground and cotton in many places pulled out, and literally twisted. Several planters considered their crops as totally lost.

Commodore Porter, in the Sea Gull, arrived at Charleston on the 11th inst. The City Gazette adds—"we sincerely rejoice to find Com. Porter so far recovered as he is, and that during the whole of his serious illness, he has not been disabled a single day from attending to the duties of his important station. The invigorating breezes from the north are rapidly completing his restoration to health. His touching at this port was entirely unintentional and owing to the head winds which have prevailed for the last fortnight. All the U. S. vessels have left Key West; and the sick and a guard of 60 or 70 marines only remain at the post.

The National Intelligencer mentions that the interior and exterior ceiling of the great central dome of the Capital at Washington are finished.—The spacious and elegant apartment which is to receive the Library, is also nearly finished. The hall of the House of Representatives has been altered, so as to make room for the additional number of members under the new census; and the noble circular colonade on the south front of the Presidents's House has advanced almost to completion.

"In the City of Washington, within the past season, sixty private buildings, many of them large and handsome houses, have been erected. A new Baptist church and an African church have also been added to the fourteen places of public worship which the city already contained. Besides these public edifices, a large building has been reared opposite the Department of State, for the Branch of the U. States' Bank which, when finished, will form a conspicuous ornament to the city. Several new wharves have been built; new streets have been opened, and old ones improved; amongst them, the circular avenue round the Capital is opening to twice the former width; and the facilities of communication generally throughout the city have been extended and improved."

A robber convicted.—The man who robbed several persons, a short time since at Bunker's Hotel, New York, has been sentenced to a long confinement in the State Prison. The National Advocate, states that a fact occurred during the progress of trial which, for the information of those concerned, merits to be recorded.

"After the evidence had been closed on both sides, and the counsel for the prisoner had been heard before the jury, Mr. Maxwell was proceeding to sum up, and during his argument was interrupted by the counsel for the prisoner, who alledged that he was stating a fact that did not appear in evidence. The court observed that they could not permit counsel to be interrupted; that if it was allowed it would be impossible to proceed in the public business, and proceeded to lay down the rule upon the subject, which was, where the counsel had any remarks to make in reply to the counsel who was addressing the jury, he could not be permitted to interrupt him, but might be heard after the other had closed, to correct any mis-statement, &c. The Court observed, they were determined to enforce this salutary rule hereafter."

Highway Robbery.—Mr. Philip Boyer, who left Baltimore a short time since for the West, was forcibly seized on Sunday evening, 5th inst. on Peters Mountain, about 10 miles from Harrisburg, Dauphin county, by three villains, one of whom was a tall man, the other two of a middling size, thick stout built. They had on blue coats and black hats, and their faces covered, one with black, the other two with light yellow handkerchiefs. After pulling him from his horse, they seized his portmanteau, and stripped him of his great coat and under coat, and with a large dirk knife cut the belt he had round his body, in which was contained the principal part of his cash. The amount stolen was $1858, all in notes of the Baltimore Banks. It is well to mention that among the notes were two of $100 each, with the name of S. Marsh written across the back of them.—Mr. B. has offered a reward of $200 for the recovery of the money and apprehension of the robbers.

On the evening of the 17th September between 6 and 7 o'clock, the prisoners in the Baton Rouge gaol, rushed on the gaoler as he entered to supply them for their evening wants, four of them (and we believe they were the only ones who made the attempt) succeeded in wresting the keys from the man, and made their way through the gaol yard, but they had hardly got outside of the fence, when assistance was procured, and three of them were returned to their lodgings immediately; one being knocked down as he got out of the gate, and the two others caught before they reached the woods—the fourth made his escape but next day was apprehended within six or seven miles from town. Of these, two were convicts, and one by the name of Wilson is awaiting his trial, for slave stealing; the fourth is a negro. The two convicts were in irons, but it seems found means to shake them off. The gaoler escaped unhurt, although two of them attempted to choak him, and one of the criminals received a few wounds inflicted with a small knife, which the gaoler used at the onset, but which slipped from his hands and left him defenceless.

Desperate Attempt.—About 10 o'clock 22d Sept. last, a desperate attempt was made by the convicts in the jail of the City of New Orleans to make their escape. It would seem the plan had been pre-concerted—as one of the turnkeys was in the act of opening the inner door of the passage that leads into the yard, a rush was made upon him, and attempts made to obtain the key of the outer door which he had just locked; but the turnkey with great presence of mind, thwarted their plan by throwing the key through a grating into the street. By this time the alarm was given, when the city guard, a portion of the several volunteer companies, and a large number of citizens immediately assembled and surrounded the prison.—Finding themselves unable to succeed by the front door, a part of the criminals, to the number of twelve or fifteen, endeavoured to escape from the roof of the low building in the rear—here a concourse of citizens arrested their progress, and it was not till several shots had been discharged at them from the roof of the church, that this party would retire into the prison.

In the mean time, others exerted themselves to escape by cutting a hole through the door of the Sheriff's office; a few shots however, discharged by the armed citizens, whose pieces would bear upon them from the street soon drove them from this point. It now appeared that all was again quiet within and no further movements were making on the part of the criminals. The mayor with part of the military now entered the prison, where they discovered that one of the leaders named Williams, was killed, and another wounded, supposed mortally—one other stabbed in the back, and two slightly wounded.

Murder.—Two men, named Andrew Ferguson and Julius Dagger have been committed for trial to Monroe county jail, Indiana, charged with murdering Isaac Edwards, of Lawrence county in that state. It appears that the murdered was pursued by his murderers from a wedding, at which they had all been guests. Ferguson and Dagger gave Edward to understand they intended giving him a flogging. Upon which he, like other men, unwilling to have corporal punishment inflicted without resistance, drew a knife in self-defence.—The ruffians, to all appearance with murder in their hearts, then armed themselves—Ferguson with an axe, and Dagger with a club. The fatal blow was given by Ferguson, with the axe upon the shoulder of the deceased. On examination it was found that the axe had penetrated to his heart, in which a wound was discovered an inch and a half long. Not satisfied with this, Dagger struck him twice with the club upon the head. His death was almost instantaneous.

Shocking Accident.—Last Sunday evening week, the dwelling house of Mr. John Whitman, of Milburn, (Maine,) was discovered to be on fire, and, awful to relate, all his children, (five in number) perished in the flames. The parents were from home. It is supposed that the children retired early to bed and were all insensible of the danger that awaited them till too late. The scene (says an Eastern paper,) was truly appalling: to see the bodies of the unfortunate children, consumed in flames, falling from the chamber into the cellar, while the parents, distracted with grief, were with difficulty kept from rushing into the fire.

Mr Chantrey, the celebrated sculptor at Pimlico, near London, is now engaged in preparing a colossal statue of Washington, which he hopes to complete, and send to Boston within the next year. Mr. C. was selected some years ago, by President West, and Washington Alston, Esq. as the European artist *best* qualified to execute this work, but his other avocations would not permit him to undertake it sooner. The sums paid in by the inhabitants of Massachusetts, amounted on the 1st of October instant, to $14,789,01, so that there will probably be ample funds to complete the pedestal and the appendages.

The Board of Commissioners for deciding on claims arising under the Treaty of Ghent for captured property carried away after the conclusion of peace, met at Washington on Monday last, at which both the Commissioners and Arbitrators, Secretary, &c. were present. The board adjourned to meet on Wednesday.

OHIO CANAL.—It is with unfeigned regret, (says the Cincinnati Republican,) we learn, it is ascertained that the collected waters of the Great Miami and Scioto rivers, which were intended to be conveyed to the summit of the middle route of our projected Grand Canal, will not afford a sufficient supply in a dry season. The Commissioners have, therefore, for the present, suspended any further surveys and estimates for this route.

The "San Jose Hallaxa," a vessel of less than 7 tons burden, was lately captured in the river Calabar. She had been at sea with 30 slaves on board, intending to reach Prince's Island—she was out six or seven weeks, and had been obliged to return for want of provisions. Ten of these 30 unfortunates had died during that time, of starvation—one poor female subsisted on salt water, till she became RAVING MAD, and was then literally flogged to death!

The following is an extract of a letter to the Editor of the Charleston *City Gazette*, dated,

HAVANA, Sept. 30.

Gen. Morales is at Cuba with 1600 men. He wrote a saucy letter to the Governor demanding money to support his troops with. There is none here. The consequence has been that the Government have opened a loan of $250,000, at 12 per cent interest, to pay which an additional duty is levied now, of 25 cents on each box of Sugar, and 25 cents on each quintal of Coffee that is exported!!! The intendant when called upon, to do his duty in this case, very honestly said that the public treasury could not be offered as a guarantee, because it has lost all credit with the inhabitants.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

We learn from St. Louis, says the National Intelligencer, that the six companies of Infantry under the command of Colonel Chambers, which arrived at St. Louis from Baton Rouge, moved from their encampment towards the Council Bluffs on the 12th ultimo, officers and men all in fine health. The object of this movement was to sustain Col. Leavenworth in his march against the Rickaree Indians.

The intelligence of the conflict with the Rickarees reached St. Louis just after the detachment moved off, and caused a suspension of its march; and it was expected that the detachment would take up its winter quarters at Belle Fontaine, where arrangements were making for its accommodation.

The Baltimore Races commenced at the Canton race course, near the city, on Wednesday. We learn that upwards of twenty horses have been entered, among them Betsey Richards, John Richards, Flying Childers, Vanity, Washington, &c.

Spontaneous Combustion of the Human body.

The August number of the London Medical Journal contains a detailed case of the spontaneous combustion of the human body, in the person of Sieur Vatin, a brewer, who had for some time indulged to great excess in the use of spirituous liquors. The flesh on the back, and both sides of the head, was destroyed; the left side and parietes of the chest, and the whole upper extremities, were consumed; and the ribs and arms reduced to a cinder or coal. It was with great difficulty, and not till much water had been used, that the fire was extinguished. Some have ventured to doubt the spontaneous combustion of the living body; but we now have on record many well authenticated instances; and the known fact of vegetable matter, refuse oleaginous waste used in our factories, being subject to the same chemical action, fully supports the theory of spontaneous combustion. In what way this chemical action is first excited; whether from the alcohol of the spirits, the phosphorus of the bones, or the combined agency of both, furnishes a subject of curious speculation.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, October 25, 1823.

The exhibition of Mr. Street's original paintings, at Mr. Labbe's saloon in Library street, will be closed on the first of November.

Mr. Goodacre, from England, commences his course of Astronomical Lectures, at the New Theatre on Monday evening next. The course embraces eight Lectures, to be delivered on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock, till completed.

Mr. Goodacre, from England, has arrived in this city, and purposes to deliver here a course of eight lectures on Astronomy. They will be elucidated, says the editor of the National Gazette, by a more splendid and extensive apparatus than any ever exhibited to the public. By means of this collection of instruments and scientific explanations, the Lecturer hopes to render the sublime phenomena of the Universe intelligible and plain to those who have not studied the principles of them, and at the same time to gratify proficients. It is his intention to deliver an Introductory Lecture, embracing a history of Astronomy; some arguments to prove its utility; and a general explanation and partial exhibition of some of the various instruments to be used in the Course.

NEW POST OFFICE REGULATION.

The Post Master General has issued circulars to his deputies, requiring them to obtain from all publishers of newspapers mailed in their respective offices, returns upon oath, of the numbers of papers deposited in the mail, and the post offices to which they are directed; the oath of the person who folds and directs the papers will be admitted. This oath will be required at the expiration of every three months. These accounts are to be transmitted to Washington, for the inspection of the presiding officer in that department. Post Masters are further required, to charge the postage on newspapers, one quarter in advance—to apprize printers of all papers not taken out of their offices, and they will be required to account with the General Post Office, for the postage of all newspapers, unless they can shew that the subscribers refused to receive them, and that the printer was apprized of the fact.

A difference of opinion is maintained among publishers of papers as to the policy of the above measure; some do say that it is unauthorised and not agreeable to the laws of the land. Certainly the Post Master General would not undertake to impose a requisition upon the press, which was not tenable? His means of information are too extensive to suspect this. We believe the intentions of Mr. M'Lane to be purely patriotic, and that this act was loudly called for by the frequent and numerous impositions which have been practised on the Post Office establishment.

The citizens of New-York possess advantages that are not viewed with indifference by their neighbours. The great facilities which are rendered to the husbandman in that state, by the Canals recently completed there, for the conveyance of his products to a good market, will increase the internal trade of that thriving portion of the union, strengthen its resources, and leave a lasting monument to perpetuate the memory of those who planned and executed the great design. We have subjoined a brief account of the Erie and Champlain Canals, which may not be uninteresting to our readers:

"The Erie Canal is 363 miles long. It was commenced on the 4th of July, 1819, and is finished, except 30 miles at its western extremity, from Lock-port to Buffalo, which will be completed next year.

"This Canal has 81 locks of solid masonry; 26 between Albany and Schenectady; 25 between the latter place and Utica; 25 between Utica and Rochester, and 5 from Rochester, on the Genessee river, to Buffalo, on Lake Erie.

"The northern or Champlain Canal was begun the 10th of June, 1818, and is finished. Its whole extent is 63 miles, with 21 locks: in this enumeration two locks to communicate with the Hudson at Troy, the great sloop-lock above Troy, and five ascending locks at Lock-port, are *omitted*, as well as the guard locks.

"There are several aqueducts of great length, three over the Mohawk and one over the Genessee, which cost $60,000, and also several dams, five over the Hudson, one over the Tonewanta creek, and one over the Mohawk. There is a lateral cut from the Erie Canal to Salina, of 1½ miles, and several feeders, some of which are navigable, and a great number of bridges.

"Each Canal is 40 feet wide at the top, 28 at bottom, and affords 4 feet water. The locks are 90 feet long and 15 wide in the clear. Boats 85 feet long and 14 wide, may pass with great facility, and will not draw more than 3 feet water when loaded. Twenty-five tons are considered a full load for one horse, and 25 miles a day's journey. Two men and a boy manage such a boat, and its cost is from 2 to 300 dollars. If above 25 tons, and under 50, are required to be drawn, two horses are used, and the day's journey is from 25 to 30 miles. An elegant boat for passengers, costs $2000. The price of passage, fare included, is four cents per mile, and the journey four miles per hour, night and day.

"The boats which have been built expressly for the Canal, will convey from 30 to 45 tons, and it is probable boats may be used to carry 100 tons. The transportation of a ton of flour from Buffalo to Albany, will cost, by the Canal, 10 dollars, freight and toll included—by land it would cost 100 dollars. The tolls for salt and gypsum are 50 cents per ton for 100 miles; for the produce of the country $1 50 cents; and for merchandise 3 dollars.

"The revenue from the tolls last year was $65,000—this year it is $100,000.

"The Erie Canal was originally divided into three sections; eastern, middle, and western. The eastern extends from Albany to Utica, 107 miles; the middle from Utica to Montezuma, 96 miles; the western from Montezuma to Buffalo, 160 miles. The middle section, which has but nine locks, cost about $13,000 per mile; the eastern will probably cost from 25 to 30 000, and the western from 15 to $20,000. The greatest extent of Canal made in one year has been 70 miles; 160 miles could now be made with ease.

"All the loans for the benefit of the Canals have been negotiated in the state of New York.—The whole amount, to the 1st October, about $5,813,500, secured on stock, some bearing six, and some five per cent. interest, and reimbursable in the years 1837 and 1845. The annual interest is about $300,000, and the total sum expended is $6,387,826."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The British packet Lady Louisa, arrived at New-York on Wednesday last, from Falmouth, Eng. and has brought London papers to the 9th of Sept. These papers furnish two important articles of intelligence;—THE GOVERNMENT OF PORTUGAL HAS JOINED FRANCE IN HER WAR AGAINST SPAIN, and sent a naval force to assist in the siege of Cadiz; and the Trocadero, a fortress in the island of Leon, has been taken possession of by the troops under the Duke of Angouleme. Should the latter part of this intelligence, (says the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser,) which comes in an official shape through the Moniteur of the 7th of September, prove correct, as we fear it will, it is a most unfavourable commencement of the attack upon Cadiz. For the last two months, we have been told that Valdez, the Governor of Cadiz, who is regarded in the whole of the French army as a very able man, and who has been completely master of all the operations of defence, has bent the whole of his attention to fortify this point. He has separated it from the neighboring land by a trench 36 or 40 fathoms in breadth, into which the sea enters, and filled this immense chasm with a great number of gun-boats, placing a ship of war at the entrance. It was the opinion of the persons who had seen the work, that it would render an attack on the Trocadero, if not impracticable, at least productive of an immense loss of life. Up to the very last hour, the London Times was very sanguine of the moral impossibility of the French taking this fortress. The peninsula Trocadero, comprising the forts Trocadero, St. Joseph and Matagorda, shuts up the entrance of the inner port, leaving between the fort Matagorda and Pontales a channel of only about 500 toises wide. Pontales is built on a point of sand, which also bears the name of Pontales, and this point is at the end of the causeway which unites the island of Leon.

Advices from Madrid are to the 1st of September inclusive. The Restaurador of that date says, "the Regency having established the principle, that all the property belonging to the clergy, regular and secular, shall be fully restored to them, the purchasers of the said property have been authorised, for this year only, to collect the crops of the ecclesiastical lands, but under the express condition of paying the rents, &c. due from the said lands to the legitimate proprietors. A decree of the Regency of the 15th of August, annuls all the dispositions of the act of the *soi-disant* Cortes, which abolished the seignorial rights, known by the name of *seignorial jurisdictionales*."

St. Sebastian still held out. A chasse maree, going from that place to England, with officers and soldiers, had been captured by the French squadron. An article dated "Camp before St. Sebastian, August 24, says—Deserters often come in from St. Sebastian, but as the reports vary, measures of precaution are taken against them, especially since three of these gentry escaped from the gendarmes. It is said that the road from Tolosa to Vittoria is not secure, and that Guerillas have shown themselves in the neighbourhood of these towns."

THE GREEKS.—Advices from Zante and Corfu, contained in letters from Trieste, of the 21st ult. mention that the Turkish fleet in that neighbourhood, was in a state of great insubordination, and that the plague prevailed on board many of the ships.—That the Greeks maintained a position favourable for an attack, but their naval commander had determined to delay it, until disease and the mutinous spirit of the sailors had weakened the Turkish fleet in a still greater degree.

A TABLE

Showing the number of votes given for Governor in the year 1820, and in 1823, so far as received.

COUNTIES.	1820. *Findlay.*	1820. *Hiester.*	1823. *Shulze.*	1823. *Gregg.*
Adams	791	1940	1115	1698
Alleghany	1702	1749	2756	1856
Armstrong	1016	495	1000	
Beaver	858	1100	640	
Bedford	1545	1458	2117	1130
Berks	2757	4355	3569	3403
Bradford	915	788	900	
Bucks	1878	3043	3086	3095
Butler	779	438	750	
Cambria	191	207	231	135
Centre and Clearfield	1516	816	1895	749
Chester	2930	3328	3291	3915
Columbia	1148	916	1150	
Crawford	581	580	400	
Cumberland	1886	1828	2218	1318
Dauphin	1304	2000	1791	1663
Delaware	560	1103	641	1465
Erie	519	415		
Fayette	2021	1453	1700	
Franklin	2200	2330	2445	2014
Greene	1299	507	1000	
Huntingdon	1196	1612	1995	1495
Indiana and Jefferson	977	432	750	
Lancaster	3176	5073	4350	4902
Lebanon	1206	1290	1669	1172
Lehigh	1686	1070	2156	1047
Luzerne	1124	1065		11
Lyc'g, Potter, & M'K'n	1133	769	1530	743
Mercer	868	582	746	
Mifflin	1503	1184	1772	1012
Montgomery	2827	2516	3148	2572
Northampton	2714	1605	3498	1490
Northumberland	1300	1031	1564	1624
Perry	933	754	1323	604
Philadelphia City	1344	3400	2326	3798
Philadelphia County	3065	3508	4326	3959
Pike	216	287	398	220
Schuylkill	708	940	875	805
Somerset	819	1213	1443	970
Susquehanna	663	496		
Tioga	305	149	350	
Union	1040	1621	1765	1103
Wayne	228	226	474	149
Warren	175	96		
Venango	514	190		
Washington	3037	1814	2700	
Westmoreland	2366	2104	3298	1650
York	2621	2131	3912	2166
	66300	67905	79053	53133
		66300	53133	
Majorities,		1605	25920	

The Select and Common Councils assembled on Tuesday morning in the Chamber of the Common Council, and unanimously re-elected ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. Mayor of the City of Philadelphia for the ensuing year; and, after being notified of his election by a Committee of the two Councils, he accepted of the appointment, and was introduced, by the Committee, into the presence of the Joint Meeting, where he was qualified by the Recorder of the City as directed by law.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Incorporated District of the Northern Liberties, on Tuesday, the 21st instant, DANIEL GROVES, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President of the Board for the ensuing year.

EARLY SNOW.

The Troy (New York,) Budget states, that on Saturday last, it snowed all day, so that the fields were whitened with winter in miniature.

ANTIGUA.

The master of the sloop Sally, arrived at Norfolk, in twenty-four days from Antigua, states that strong apprehensions were entertained there of an insurrection among the negroes.

METHODISM IN AMERICA.

The increase of this religious denomination, perhaps is not exceeded by any christian sect of the present age. A cursory view of its history, will tend to justify the above assertion.

Mr. Ph. Embury, a local preacher from Ireland, was the first who landed in America. He began to preach in the city of New York, and formed a society in the year of our Lord 1766; and the first American Methodist Church was erected partly by contributions from Europe, and located in John street, New-York, A. D 1768 or 9. About the same time Messrs. Richard Boardman and Joseph Pilmore, arrived as missionaries, *regularly* appointed to labour in this country, by the British conference. From that time to the present, a period of 59 years, the borders of this church have been extended, until it presents the following aggregate, viz:—twelve annual conferences; twelve hundred and twenty six travelling preachers, and a total of three hundred and twelve thousand, five hundred and forty members. Exhibiting also, as the last year's increase, the number of fourteen thousand nine hundred and eight, according to the returns just made, which exhibited the total number of members within the bounds of each conference as follows:

Ohio, 36,382; Kentucky, 24 165; Missouri, 10 752; Tennessee, 21,166; Mississippi 8,524; South Carolina, 37,016; Virginia, 25,893; Baltimore, 38,424; Philadelphia, 34 357; New York, 27,457; New England, 21,926; Genesee, 27,688.

The Methodists have, with other denominations, cast their mite into the treasury of Missionary exertion. Missionaries have been successfully sent to several tribes of the aborigines of our country; and if we turn our eyes to foreign missionary establishments, we behold the Hottentots of the Cape of Good Hope, the Naimaquas of the interior, the South Sea Islands, Ceylon, and numerous Islands of the West Indies, presenting a field not only *white*, but pending *unto the harvest*.

POSTSCRIPT.

New York, Oct 24.—The brig Cyprus, Capt. Chaddock, which arrived at Boston on Friday last, from the Mediterranean, passed Gibraltar Sept. 18, and spoke brig Emeline, which left that port the preceding evening for Boston, and was informed that the French had taken Tariffa. It is probable if Cadiz had surrendered the commander of the E would have mentioned it.

London papers of September 9th, are received by the British Packet, being one day later than we announced yesterday. They furnish the following despatch from the French army.

"*H Quarters, Santa Maria, Aug*. 31.

At 3-4 past 2 o'clock, the Trocadero was carried with great vigor, in sight of the Duke d'Angouleme. The enemy had about 150 men killed and 250 wounded, and we made 900 prisoners and took more than 50 pieces of cannon in the batteries.—*Paris Moniteur*.

The Trocadero is stated to be one of the outposts on the main land opposite Cadiz. Its fall is no otherwise material, than as it diminishes, in some degree the difficulty of penetrating with a fleet into the inner harbour of Cadiz. Sufficient defences are yet left, however, in the batteries of the city, and at the bottom of the bay, to render any such attempt, on the part of the French, highly improbable.

A report is published, that the Duke of Angouleme has decreed the Cortes to be outlawed.

The cutter Active, has been taken in attempting to run out of St. Sebastians. It is said she was bound to London to procure assistance, and had on board despatches from the Cortes to the Spanish minister at London.

There are intimations that Ballasteros, since his capitulation, has done nothing to answer the views of the French, and that they are obliged to watch his conduct. It is added that his defection was known to the Cortes, with whom he still keeps up a correspondence.

A great number of domestic animals have perished in the course of last winter and spring, in East Prussia, for want of food, viz 11 356 horses, 1,969 oxen, 2,354 cows, and 6,397 young cattle of various kinds.

A fire broke out in Batavia, in March, which consumed one hundred and forty bamboo houses, and one hundred and twenty *Warongs*. The loss of merchandize, it was feared, would be considerable.

A great many fires have occurred at Warsaw during the summer by lightning. Nearly forty persons of various ages have been killed or wounded, or lost their hearing.

Capt. Kotzebue, of the Russian navy, has sailed on his third voyage of discovery round the world. He is to go to Rio de Janeiro, round Cape Horn, and to the South seas. He had arrived at Copenhagen.

From New-Orleans.—By the packet brig Edward, we have received New Orleans papers to the 4th inst. inclusive. The city continued remarkably healthy, and the deaths during the week ending Sept. 29th, were only 34, being 13 less than occurred the preceding week. Only one death by yellow fever had been reported, and no case of this disease was known to exist.

Advices from Natchez, to Sept. 24th, state that no new case of epidemic had appeared in that place for the last four days. The board of health were directing the usual precautionary measures preparatory to the return of the absent citizens. The total number in the place on the 19th, was ascertained to be 784.

PRICE CURRENT.

WHEAT FLOUR,			$6 62
RYE DO.			3,25
CORN MEAL,			2,62
WHEAT IN GRAIN,			1,25
RYE DO.			50
CORN DO.			45
OATS,			30
BEANS,			20
FLAXSEED,		(per cask)	7,25
JERSEY PORK,	Mess		$15
	Prime		13,00
	Cargo		11,00
BEEF, (Philad.)	Mess,		$8-$11 00
HAMS,		(scarce)	12½ cts.
LARD, Jersey,			10 cts.
Do. Pennsylvania,			6 a 7 cts.

Marine Intelligence.

[Collected weekly for the Saturday Evening Post.]

Arrived, October 20, schr. George Hand, Jun. Owens, St. Thomas, 15 days····Mount Vernon, Israel, St. Thomas, 15 days····Brig Cygnet, Snowden, Pernambuco, 28 day ····21st, brig Pilot, Wing, Trinidad, 23 days····22d, brig Forest, Howard, Turks Island, 23 days····brig Zeno, Slade, Havana, 14 days····24th, schr Martha, Oram, Rum Key, 14 days····Oct 25th, brig Borrel, Pastorious, Trinidad, 28 days.

Cleared, October 18, ship Lancaster, Dixey, Liverpool····ship Delaware, Hamilton, do····Reaper, Winslow, Gibraltar····British brig Electra, Harrison, Liverpool····brig Hannah Hutchinson, Trinidad····brig Cyrus, Dill, St. Croix····schr Infant, Topper, St Jago de Cuba····October 22, ship Neptune, Rich, Savannah····ship Lucies, Misroon, Charleston····brig Eden, Hall, Havana····Francis, Gifford, Savannah····23d, ship Thomas Scattergood, Macauley, Canton····ship Reaper, Pedrick, Madeira····schr. M'Donough, Copeland, St. Thomas····General Washington, Smith, Laguira····Horatio, York, Porto Rico····Oct 24th, ship Electra, Robinson, London····ship Mary Ann, Hood, Madeira····brig Mary Ann, Cuthbert, Laguira.

Letter Bags at the Coffee House.

Packet ship Alexander, Baldwin, Liverpool, Nov.20

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Michael Hurley, THOMAS ROBERTS, Esq. of Winchester, Vir. to Miss ANN M. TAGGART, of this city.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Vaux, Mr. HENRY TREMPER, jun. Merchant of this city, to Miss ALICE, daughter of Aaron Vansyckel, of Hunterdon county, N. J.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Bedell, Mr. ROBERT S. HALL, Grocer, to Miss CHRISTIANA CROCKETT, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Crocket, all of this city.

At Demopolis, (Alabama,) on the 27th September, Mr. ADOLPHUS BATRE, Merchant of Mobile, to Miss SYLVANIA CHAUDRON, daughter of Simon Chaudron, Esq. late of Philadelphia.

DIED,

On Wednesday evening, ELIZABETH, daughter of the late John W. Van Cleve, aged 26.

On Thursday morning last, WILLIAM HASLETT, aged 19.

On Thursday morning, Mr. JOHN BUCK, of this city.

On Wednesday, MARY, wife of Neal Harkins, aged 24.

On Tuesday morning, Mrs. SARAH MOTT, consort of Edward Mott, aged 65.

On Monday evening, Mr. SAMUEL OAKFORD, of Southwark, aged 91.

On Tuesday morning, Mrs. ANN, wife of Jacob Hansell, aged 36.

On the 19th inst. of a lingering illness, Mrs. FRANCES MAGEE, aged 59.

On Saturday morning last, Mr. HENRY HAYS HARDWAY, Tallow Chandler.

On Monday last, Mrs. SARAH, wife of Philip Dick, aged 32.

On Thursday evening CONRAD BAKER, son of Mr. George Baker, aged 19.

On Friday afternoon, CHARLES LUKENS, son of Jonathan Lukens, aged 16.

On the 30th ult. at Lebanon, Ohio, CHRISTOPHER M. JONES, aged 43, formerly a respectable inhabitant of this city.

On Saturday last, in Washington city, Captain ROBERT MOFFIT, formerly of Philadelphia.

Of the Typhus fever, at Warren County, Mississippi, Mr. PASCHAL COGGINS, formerly of this city, aged 25. He was an amiable youth, and most beloved by those who knew him best.—Where virtue and modest merit receives its reward, he will shine pre-eminent.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	41	41	82
In New-York,	27	38	65
In Baltimore,	20	21	41

In Philadelphia, there were 32 deaths of children under five years of age.

Public Sales at Auction.
No. 73 MARKET STREET.

On Wednesday and Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, on a credit,
A valuable assortment of Fresh imported Dry Goods, in lots.
Also, a general assortment of Domestic Goods.
COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

Circus.
This Evening, Oct. 25,
This evening's entertainments to commence with the Polish Lancer's Manouvres.
In the course of the evening will be presented for the first time, a new serio-comic melo drama, called
THE MILLER'S MAID.
Still Vaulting, by the whole Troop of Flying Phenomena.
The American spotted Horse General Jackson, will go through his wonderful performances.
Mr. Hunter will go through his wonderful performances on the Tight Rope, in which he will introduce the celebrated Clog Hornpipe, and dance with baskets on his feet.
Horsemanship by Yeaman, in which he will introduce the Peasant's Frolic.
Horsemanship on two horses, by Mr. Blyth.
To conclude with the Naval Ballet, got up under the direction of Mr. Parker, called
THE STORM;
Or, American Tars on shore.

A SILVER SPUR LOST.
ON Sunday the 19th instant, a handsome Silver Spur, marked 69 dwts. on the shank, was lost on the road from Edwards' Inn, sign of Gen. Pike, Frankford, to Haddington village. TWO DOLLARS REWARD will be given for it, if left at the sign of Gen. Pike, Frankford; Sorrel Horse, North Second street, Philadelphia; or at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, with the thanks of the owner. oct 26—3t

A PLAIN CASE.
Bill Bobstay and Jack Tarpaulin,
Than whose no hearts were truer,
Comrades in peace and battle's din,
Were generous, brave and poor.

At length, perchance, by Fate's decree,
It was their lot to sever;
Each sought to tempt a distant sea,
Mayhap to meet, O never.

When years had past, and Jack bethought
Poor Bill was under hatches,
Them chance again together brought,
(O'er worth still Fortune watches.)

Poor Jack with life escap'd from wreck,
And Bill in splendour rolling,
Each clasp'd a faithful, honest neck,
All meaner thoughts controlling.

"But how," said Jack, "this alter'd case!
"I've scarce remain'd a tatter,
"While all your bows are rigg'd with lace!
"This is a wonderous matter."
"The matter's plain, (quoth Bill) dear Jack,
"Mind me, and fear no breakers;
"Like me, take all your cares aback,
"I bought a prize from DECKER.

"We live in comfort, Poll and I,
"Not fearing hopes abortion;
"Here's rhino, boy, quick go and buy,
"Tis the true road to Fortune."

And hundreds more may have the good fortune of honest Bill, by each purchasing a lucky ticket in the
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
SEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.
A. M'INTYRE, MANAGER.
SCHEME.

1	Prize of	10,000	Dollars is	10,000
1	—	5,000	—	5,000
2	—	2,633	—	5,266
6	—	1,000	—	6,000
10	—	500	—	5,000
20	—	100	—	2,000
30	—	50	—	1,500
72	—	25	—	1,800
420	—	12	—	5,148
4440	—	6	—	[illegible]
5,011	Prizes			70,050
9,139	Blanks			

Or some other equally splendid lottery; to secure which happy chance early application must be made at
P. J. DECKER'S
Lottery and Exchange office,
N. W corner of Chesnut & Third street.
Where tickets in the greatest varieties of numbers may be had at $6 and shares in proportion.
Every information respecting the lotteries of the south given gratis. oct 25—tf

3rd of January.
ON the 3d of January all the following handsome Prizes will be drawn in a few minutes! Prizes in any of the New-York Lotteries will be taken in payment for tickets. Pratt & Davis invite all persons holding Prizes in the Sixth Class, new series, Union Canal Lottery, to call at their office, No. 62 Chesnut street, and receive the cash for them, or renew them in the 7th Class, to be drawn January 3d.
Tickets $6 | Halves 3 | Quarters 1,50 | Eighths 75
But will advance to $7, in a few days.
UNION CANAL LOTTERY—7TH CLASS.
New Series.—A M'Intyre Manager.
CAPITALS
1 of $10,000, 1 5,000, 2 2,633,
6 of 1,000, 10 of 500, a number of 100, 50, &c.
Tickets at only 6 dollars, but will advance in a few days to 7. Capital prizes for sale at
Pratt & Davis's
Lucky Philadelphia Lottery Office, 62 Chesnut st between 2nd and 3d streets. oct 25—1t

A WHITE WOMAN,
WELL acquainted with house work, and who can produce satisfactory recommendations, may hear of a good place by applying immediately at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post.
A middle aged woman will be preferred.
oct 25—1t

BAKER'S
Exchange and Intelligence Office,
FRANKLIN COURT,
Market between Third and Fourth Streets,
PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Bound Children, Domestics, &c.
Also, WET NURSES.
FOR SALE, a *Black Girl*, 11 years old and 17 to serve—do. 11 and 7—do. 10 and 8—do. 16 and 5—18 and 10, from the country—a *Black Boy* 16 and 5—do. 17 and 14—do. 21 and 7.
TO BIND, a number of white and coloured boys and girls of different ages.
PROPERTY to *Sell* or *Let*, entered gratis.
Families provided with *domestics*, with good recommendations. oct 25—tf

MUSICAL CURIOSITY.
LOUIS XVI and his Queen Maria Antoinette, were remarkable for their taste in elegant furniture, and the mechanic arts as well as music. Among the wonders of their palace, was a clock much celebrated in Paris, and described in the Journals of the time, as quite a prodigy of art. The clock played twenty different tunes upon an organ and piano forte, both of which instruments are enclosed within its case. The King and Queen having lost their heads, this musical curiosity was purchased by the late Gouverneur Morris, then American Minister at Paris, and by him sent to [illegible] in Philadelphia in the year 1795. It is now in John Gibbs's Lottery Office, No. 4 1-2 South Third-street, and exhibited by him freely to all those who [illegible] to purchase tickets and shares in the Union Canal or Pennsylvania State Lotteries, from him; and as well worth the price of a share of a ticket to see and hear as an object of curiosity.
oct. 25—tf

THE OLIO.

"VARIETY'S THE VERY SPICE OF LIFE,
THAT GIVES IT ALL ITS FLAVOUR."

TURNS OF FORTUNE.

A man bare of cash, and deserted by hope,
To end all his woes had recourse to a rope;
But while he was fixing the halter, he found
A hoard of rich treasures concealed in the ground;
New plans he perceived in his bosom to rise—
The halter he dropped, and made off with the
 prize.
The miser, when scarcely the other had gone,
Came to search for the treasure, but found there
 was none;
So the wretch, after standing some moments
 aghast,
Put *his neck* in the halter, and soon breathed his
 last.

AN EPITAPH,

IN THE CHURCH OF ALL-SAINTS, NEWCASTLE, ENG.

Here lies poor Wallace,
 The prince of good fellows,
Clerk of Allhallows,
 And maker of bellows.
He bellows did make 'till the day of his death;
But he that made bellows could never make breath.

Orthographical Curiosity.—The following singular inscription is said to be literally copied from a sign-board in Liverpool: "SHEWS MAID AND MEN DEAD HERE." Which signifies—Shoes made and mended here.

Useful Epitaph.—On a grave stone in the cemetery of Pere-la-Chaise, is the following singularly prudent inscription, which, in its praise of the dead, does not lose sight of the living:—"Here lies N——, the best of fathers—the most tender of husbands. His inconsolable widow still keeps the fancy-shop *Rue Richelieu, No.—*"

The following epitaph is to be seen at Saragossa in Spain: "Here lies John Cabeca, precentor of my Lord the King. When he is admitted to the choir of angels, whose society he will embellish, and where he will distinguish himself by his powers of song, God will say to the angels, "Cease, ye calves, and let me hear John Cabeca, the precentor of my Lord the King!"

St. Ignatius.—A devout lady offered up a prayer to St. Ignatius for the conversion of her husband. A few days after the man died. "What a good saint is our Ignatius!" exclaimed the consolate widow; "he bestows on us more benefits than we ask for!"

A curious Sign-board.—In Charlton-row, Manchester, (Eng.) there is a painting on a board about a yard square, of an old shoe in its last stage, with a hammer, pincers, and awl; and underneath the following inscription:—"Jos. Fox, shoemaker, operator in ordinary and extraordinary, translator of soles, uniter of the disunited, and restorer of union and harmony of ever so long and wide a separation.

"N. B. Advice given gratis,
"Ev'n in the worst of desperate cases."

Good Marching.—A publication has recently appeared in Paris, called "Remarks on the French Infantry." The author seems strangely impressed with the truth of Marshal Saxe's maxim, "that the art of war lies in the legs."—Among other anecdotes, he mentions that a great General having asked a young Colonel whether his regiment marched well, and having received for answer, that all the inspecting officers declared that its manœuvres were admirable, observed, "You misunderstand me; when I ask you if a regiment marches well, I mean, can it march at the rate of three leagues an hour?"

SELECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MISERIES OF HUMAN LIFE.

In attempting to take up a poker a fifty (an invalid in the room) it slips out of your fingers, falls violently down, sociably accompanied by the shovel and tongs, with a stunning racket.

A fellow after having obliquely applied to you for instruction upon a certain subject, keeps shewing a restless anxiety to seem already informed upon it, perpetually anticipating your answer with, yes—yes—yes, I know—true, I am perfectly aware of that—O, of course, and so on, &c. &c.

Tearing your throat to rags in abortive efforts to make a person hear your conversation, at the moment a dray is passing over the pavement loaded with a thousand iron bars.

Shaving with a dull razor—or haggling the nails of your right hand with a pair of rusty dull scissors held in your left.

Being perpetually exposed to inundations, of washing, scrubbing and scouring, so that you are obliged to duck and flap your way through lines or lanes of buckets, tubs, wisps, and wet house cloths, and live continually in dirt for the sake of being clean.

Shaking the pepper box to season a plate of oysters more highly, the top slips off—and the whole contents follow the lively example.

A whining, complaining invalid who teazes you over and over with the history of all the particulars of his ailments from the first attack down to the present moment.

Being wakened up just as you have fallen into a sweet slumber by the cursed caterwauling of 40 cats assembled under your window.

Nothing puts such a bridle on the fancy as demonstration. A habit of comparing steadies the mind and subdues soarings of the imagination. It sobers the vagaries of trope and figure, substitutes truth for metaphor, and exactness for amplification.

BY INDUSTRY WE THRIVE

T. BUTTERWORTH's wholesale and retail manufactory of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, and all kinds of Tin Work for Machinery, under the Shoe store corner of Market and Third street, south side, and at No. 355 North Third street.

N. B. On hand, a quantity of American and English Combplate and Cleaners, of an excellent quality. jan 4—6m

QUILL MANUFACTORY.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 41 Chesnut, Philadelphia, has on hand and offers for sale, all kinds of Clarified Yellow and White Manufactured QUILLS, from $2 50 to $25 the thousand. aug 3—tf

Tobacco, Snuff and Segar
MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following articles, wholesale and retail on the most reasonable terms: Spanish, half spanish and American Segars of various qualities——Plug Tobacco, in rolls and kegs——Fine Pigtail, Prime Cavendish, Fine Cut Chewing, Fine and Common Sweet Scented Smoking TOBACCO——Scotch Snuff, 1st & 2d qual. in kegs, bladders, and bottles——Macouba and Rappee Snuff——Pipes in boxes——German Pipe Heads and Stems——Spanish, St. Domingo and American Leaf Tobacco, with every other article in his line

ANDREW ANDERSON,
sept. 6—6m No. 98, North Second Street.

FURNITURE,

NO. 52, North Front Street, between Market and Arch streets. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has and intends keeping constantly on hand, a fashionable assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, consisting of Sideboards, Sofas, Bureaus, Plain and Claw Breakfast Tables, Dining do single and in setts, Lady's Work do. Candle Stands, and bedsteads. Also, Fancy and Windsor Chairs, Curled Hair, Moss and Cat-tail Mattrasses. All warranted of the best materials and workmanship, and at a reduced price; worthy the attention of all those who may please to favour him with their custom. T. NOSSITTER.

may 31—tf

TOOTH ACHE

Cured instantaneously and without pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief

S. MILFORD, DENTIST,
FROM LONDON,

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER.

This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums—Price 25 cents.

Milfords ANODINE DROPS for the cure of Tooth Ache:—Price 50 cents. LOTION for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost.—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S MILFORD, No. 163 South Fifth, near Spruce-street.

oct. 4—6m

NEW BOOKS

JUST received, and for sale at about half the customary prices, at No. 71 Market street, near Second street, viz. Spectator, in octavo and 18mo. British Eloquence. Chapman's Select Speeches. Comly's Grammar. Waverly Novels, complete sets; separate vols. of do. bound and in boards. Las Casas's Journal. Comly's Spelling Books. Percy Anecdotes. No Fiction. Brownie of Bodsbeck. Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life. Walter Scott's works. Book of Common Prayer. Johnson's Lives of the Poets. Life of Washington. English Reader. Silliman's Travels. Addison's works. Cowper's Poems. Arabian Nights. Elegant Extracts. Blair's Lectures. History of Pennsylvania. Hermit in London. Family Tour. Scientific Dialogues. Treasure of Health. Salmagundi. Original Poems. Gay's Fables. Junius's Letters, Moore's Melodies. Barlow's Poems. Lady of the Lake, with a variety of other works.

sept 20—tf

DANIEL COLLINS,

BRASS and BELL FOUNDER, LOCKSMITH, and BELL-HANGER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business back of No. 42 South Fifth street, below Walnut. Machines, and every other description of Casting, executed immediately on order. Revolving and plain Boot Plates, made of Brass or Iron. House Bells, in the city or country, neatly hung. feb 22—tf

JUST RECEIVED,

PER late arrivals and for sale by the Subscriber, wholesale and retail,

Ladies' Morocco work boxes, Tunbridge do. do. Japan Dressing cases, ladies' Morocco thread cases, handsomely gilt, Card cases, Memorandum books, ladies and gentlemens pocket books, wallets and note cases, in great variety. Rodger's fine Penknives, Graves' do. Razors, Pradile's French Do. Fine and common Scissors. Silver Pencil Cases, Tooth Picks and Twesers. Chess and Cribbage Boards. Coloured Woodstock Gloves, white Do. do. with elastic springs. Brushes and Combs of every description. Turkey Otto Roses. Farina's genuine Cologne Water. Lavender Water. Honey Water. Silk Roses. Extract Roses. Fine Soaps, viz. Vegetable, Palm, Violet, Rose, Sultana, &c. &c. With a general assortment of Perfumery and Fancy Goods.

THOMAS S ANNERS,
sept 13—tf No. 141, Chesnut street.

DAVID CLARK,

WEST Philadelphia, near the permanent Bridge, Market Street, *BOOK BINDER AND PAPER RULER.* Blank and Account Books ruled to various patterns, and bound in the handsomest manner. All kinds of old Books neatly and strongly rebound.

N. B. School Books and Stationary for sale. may 10—tf

Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyer.

S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Dry Good Merchants, that he still continues the above business, of Dying French and Canton Crapes, Levantines, Mantua and Florence Silks, Sattins, Velvets, Gauzes, Sewing Silks, Ribands, &c. and restores Silks to their original colours, Bombazets, Bombazeens, Poplins, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Waterloo Shawls Dyed, Pressed or Sponged, and every article of Clothing.

S. W. flatters himself, from his long experience in the above business, all those who may favour him with their orders he hopes he will be able to give general satisfaction. sept. 27—eo6m

CHARLES STEVENSON,

NO. 115, South Second street, opposite the Custom-House, Goldsmith and Jeweller, manufactures retail, at wholesale prices. Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired for one half the usual charges.

may 31—tf

Coach, Sign and Ornamental Painting,
CABINET POLISHING, &c.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the extensive and very convenient upper Rooms of the Establishment formerly occupied by Clement Lee Bready, (now by James Johnson) Coach Maker, No. 1[illegible] south Fifth street, where they continue to execute Painting in all its various branches; also, Cabinet Work, Ship Cabins, Mahogany Doors, &c. &c. varnished and polished in the handsomest manner.

THOMAS & CRESS.

N. B. They would further inform all those who will favour them with their patronage, that all orders shall be executed in a style not surpassed by any, at the shortest notice and at moderate rates. may 17—tf

CHEAP CARPETING.

THE subscriber is declining the Carpet business, therefore offers for sale at very reduced prices, any part of his stock of Carpeting. He has on hand, Venetian, from half a yard to one yard, Kidderminster, Ingram, Scotch and American of good patterns, with about 50 pieces of Rag Carpeting.

Also, an assortment of Straw Matting. All of the above, will be sold on the best terms. Apply to JESSE SHARPLESS,
aug. 2—tf No. 45 Market street.

Chesnut Ward Hotel & Oyster-House,

BACK of No. 5, South Fourth street, near Market. JOHN CLULEY respectfully informs his friends and fellow-citizens generally, that he has added Oysters to his Tavern Establishment, where the best Oysters can, at all times be had, raw, roasted, stewed, fried, spiced, or in the shell. Also, Oyster Pies, etc. Private Rooms for supper parties, and Supper provided at the shortest notice. His bar is always furnished with the best Wines and Liquors, where he hopes a continuance of public patronage. oct. 11—3t

HENRY C. CORBIT

HAS taken the Store, No. 40, SOUTH SECOND STREET, recently occupied by DANIEL G. TEMPLE, and is receiving a fresh and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are fine and common cloths and cassimeres; pelisse cloths; double chain'd levantines and florences; figured gros de Naples light bonnet levantines; Nos. 6, 9 and 12 plain white satin ribbons; flag, bandanoe and fancy silk hdkfs. Nankin, Canton and Norwich crapes, plain white merino, Norwich and Canton crape shawls; narrow bordered merino do. Irish linens, lawns, and linen cambrics; cambric and demi cambric muslins; fine shirting and domestic do. calicoes fancy prints and ginghams; white red and yellow flannels; mens' and women's beaver, York-tan and kid gloves; an elegant assortment of Valencia vestings, &c. &c.

Also, a complete assortment of DRAB COATINGS, for women's cloaks, of a superior quality and manufacture, which are offered by the piece or yard, at the lowest cash prices.

10th mo. 4—4t

Philadelphia Coat Scouring
ESTABLISHMENT.

A. COX, Jun.

TAILOR & CLOTHES DRESSER, No. 109, Chesnut Street, (directly opposite the Post Office,) respectfully informs his Friends and the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has opened a Coat Dressing Establishment at the above stand, where he continues the Dressing of Coats, Pantaloons, &c. Gentlemen can be accommodated in the best possible manner, and with punctuality. His method of dressing Coats, Pantaloons, &c. by steam sponging, extracts all kinds of stains, grease spots, paint, tar, &c. and is on quite a different plan from that of the dyers. A. COX, Jun. engages to put on new Buttons, Collars, Cuffs, and Sleeve Linings, and alter old clothes to the newest fashion, on the most reasonable terms. *,* All kinds of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel DYED on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—A. COX, Jun. assures the citizens of Philadelphia, that the nature of the composition which he uses, is such as effectually to prevent any injury whatever being received from the moths; this will be an inducement to customers wishing to put by their clothes for the season. july 21—6m

CHEAP TRAVELLING.

Only $2 50 for a passage to New York, in the Old Columbian Line, and only 30 miles land carriage—via BORDENTOWN and AMBOY.

Leaves the upper or north side of Market street wharf, every day, (Sundays) excepted, at 12 o'clock, and arrives in New York by Steam Boat William Penn, Capt. Myers, at 9 o'clock next morning—fare only Two Dollars Fifty Cents.

Through in one Day.

N. B. On Sunday the above line will leave the same wharf at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive in New York at 7 o'clock, P. M. of the same day, by Steam Boat William Penn. Fare through FOUR DOLLARS. For seats apply at the Old Established Coach and Steam Boat Office, No. 13, Market Street, or of the Captain on board the Boat.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. Agent.
aug. 9—tf

Philadelphia, Valley Forge, Phœnixville, Kimberton & Yellow Springs
MAIL STAGE,

WILL leave Joseph Taylor's, sign of the + Keys, North Fourth Street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock precisely. Breakfast at Mr. Jonathan Miller's, sign of the Buck on the Lancaster Turnpike, and arrive at James Bone's Inn, Yellow Springs, at 1 o'clock same day. Returning, will leave Yellow Springs, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, Dine at Mr. Miller's, and arrive at Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, same day.

This line can be excelled by none, as the stages are of the most approved construction, and are entirely new. The proprietors are determined to spare no pains to make this line comfortable, respectable and expeditious. And they therefore respectfully solicit and hope for a liberal patronage.

JOHN GRAY, } Proprietors.
june 28—tf WM. LEWIS, }

Steam Engines, Machinery, &c.

THE Subscriber informs persons at a distance, that he will furnish Steam Engines, of the best workmanship, and warranted for any length of time, at the following *reduced* prices, viz:—4 horses power, $1200; 8 horses power, $1800; 12 do. $2200; 16 do. $2500, and other power in proportion.

He is also prepared for Boring, turning of heavy rollers, and in wood, brass and iron, millwright-work, forging, and making of patterns, and machinery of every description with despatch, and on reasonable terms.

THOS. HOLLOWAY.
Philad. July 12th, 1823—6m

MOCK SHELL COMBS.

CONSTANTLY on hand at No. 15 NORTH FRONT St. a large assortment of Eastern manufactured *Mock Shell Combs*, of a superior quality—which will be sold low, in Lots to suit purchasers. sept 13—6t*

JAMES B. WOOD,

42 SPRUCE, between Front and Second streets,
(Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.)

MANUFACTURES and keep constantly on hand, the Patent Wheat Fans and the old Dutch Fans, likewise Fans for cleaning Coffee and Rice and all other Grain.

CUTTING BOXES, of a superior kind, may be had as above, and others of all sorts and sizes.

FARMING UTENSILS, of every description, for sale at reasonable prices.

Orders for Shipping, or other purposes, will be supplied at the shortest notice, on moderate terms.

feb. 22—tf

JOHN PAGE,

Hat Manufacturer, No. 40 Market street,
OFFERS FOR SALE,

A good assortment of Fashionable and Plain Neat and Light Water Proof Fur Hats, wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be bought in the city. White Hats made remarkably light—those who prefer to bespeak their Hats shall have them made according to order, at a very short notice.
june [illegible]—tf

TAILORING,
At No. 93 RACE STREET.

ROBERT CAIN, thankful for past favours, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from No. 33 Arch street, to No. 93 Race street, two doors below Third street, where he solicits a continuance of their favours.

R. C. informs his friends that if any error of his should occur, he will be accountable for such.

Gentlemen who furnish their own cloth can have it made up, in a fashionable manner, at very moderate prices, for cash. july 19—6m

W. Willess Stratton,

INFORMS his friends that he continues to teach the various branches of an English Education, at No. 62 DOCK STREET, where he respectfully solicits their patronage. april 2[illegible]—1y

Worthy of Attention. A great Bargain.

For Sale, a valuable Farm situated in Warrington Township, Bucks county, 22 miles from Philadelphia, 4 from Doylestown, and half a mile from Newville, in a remarkable pleasant and healthy neighbourhood, which is, and has been, exempt from fevers, &c. containing 155 acres of excellent Land, 40 of which is prime Wood Land, a good proportion of natural Meadow, several fields of excellent clover and herd-grass, the remainder arable, free from stone, and easily cultivated, all of which is enclosed by good fences, bounded by three public roads.—The improvements consist of a comfortable Dwelling-House, two rooms and a kitchen on the lower floor, and three on the second, a good large stone barn, spring-house and other out buildings, apple orchard and a variety of other fruit trees, a well and also several springs of good water; the advantages from the situation of this property must be obvious to a person wishing to purchase: a wealthy and populous neighbourhood, very convenient to different places of worship, schools, mills, villages, &c. also two lines of stages passing daily to Philadelphia, near by the premises. The owner having no family, is determined to dispose of the above property, and has been induced in order to effect an immediate sale, to offer the same at the reduced sum of 27 dollars per acre, clear of all and every incumbrance, indisputable title and immediate possession will be given. For further particulars, apply to

WEAVER & WILTBORN,
Land Agents, No. 149 Walnut street, or to
JOHN WEAVER,
oct. 18—tf Montgomery Square.

JAMES WINTER,

NO. 37 ARCH STREET, between Front and Second street, informs his friends and the public, that he continues to clean and dress Silk, Cashmere, Waterloo, Canton Crape and Merino Shawls; curls the fringe and warrants the colours not to fade. He likewise scours and presses Coats, Pantaloons, Cloaks, &c.

N. B. Pieces of Bengal, glazed, pressed, and neatly refolded—also, all kinds of damaged goods restored.

J. W. keeps at his residence a manufactory of round and square Band Boxes, where all orders for any quantity, size or pattern, will be promptly executed. Band Box boards for sale cheap as above. sept 13—9*

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL first rate eight day Clocks, will be sold low, and warranted. Apply at No. 65 Arch street, between Second and Third streets.

oct 11—tf

FANCY CHAIRS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, (a Fancy Chair maker) having been for some time past actively employed in establishing himself, so as to finish the above articles of furniture in the very best manner, has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public in general, that they can be supplied at his Ware-room No. 352 North Third street, second door below Green street, with FANCY CHAIRS of the most approved and fashionable patterns, which will be warranted equal to any in the city, and furnished low for cash.

sept. 6—tf. CHARLES W. JAMES.

BIRDS FOR SALE.

A LARGE and elegant assortment of Canary Birds, Mocking Birds and Red Birds, for sale at No. 173 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. N. B.—Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons. dec. 14—1y

SACKING BOTTOMS.

THE Subscriber has for sale a number of SACKING BOTTOMS, at No. 2 JONES'S ALLEY, the first alley above Market, making out of Front street. Where storekeepers, Cabinet makers, and others, may be supplied on reasonable terms for cash. J. S.

sept 6—12*

"FREE AND EASY."

BURNS TAVERN, BANK-STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the lovers of hilarity and conviviality, that his "*Free and Easy*" has been re-opened for the season, and will continue every *Saturday* and *Monday* evening during the winter. His Room is handsomely decorated and diversified with *Gothic Scenery*, and nothing shall be wanting on his part to render his guests comfortable and agreeable.

He returns his warmest acknowledgments to his friends for their friendship these three seasons past, and trusts to merit a further patronage. Relishes always ready—Hot Whisky Punch as usual. A good Band of Music.

oct 11—tf WM. MUIRHEAD.

CHEAP FURS, &c.

W. G. CREASE, (No. 41, south Third-street,) being about declining the Fur business, offers for sale, at very reduced prices, all his stock of Furs, consisting of a great variety of Ladies' Coat Trimmings, ladies' and children's Chinchila and other kinds of Fur Caps—Gentlemen's and boys' Seal Skin and Sable Caps, Fur Gloves and Socks, suitable for the fall and winter seasons.

Also, a handsome assortment of ladies' Black and Fancy Feathers, Military Feathers, &c. &c.

The above will be sold in large or small quantities to accommodate purchasers, at the most reasonable prices. oct 4—2m*

Nursery near Camden, N. J.

THE attention of the public is hereby called to the following valuable collection of Fruit Trees, which it will readily be perceived, consists not only of a regular succession of Fruit, from the earliest period to the latest to be expected or wished for; but also consists of a large portion of valuable early and late Fruit; and has been pronounced by competent judges to be the most judicious selection in the state.

CATALOGUE.

Freestone Peaches.	Ripens in	*Clings or Pressts.*	Ripens in
White nutmeg	July	Oldmixon	Aug. & Sept.
N. Jersey freestone	Do	Royal George	Do.
Early Ann or green	July and Aug.	French Noblesse	Do
		Late Newington	Sept.
Early claret	1st Aug.	Claret cling	Oct.
Early mignonne	Do.	Sine qua non	Do
Favorite	Do	Late heath	Do.
Scarlet nutmeg	Do.	*Apricots.*	
White rare ripe	Do	Peach apricot	early July
Morris' white	Aug.	Freytag's Brussels	Do.
Freestone heath	Do.	Mange encore	July
Chickasaw	Do.	Mazaree or Moor Park	July and Aug.
Freestone green	Do.		
Red rare ripe	Do.	*Nectarines.*	
Red cheeked Malligaton	Aug and Sept	Petit rouge	Aug
		White Roman	last Aug
Oldmixon clear	Do.	Hartford beauty	Sept.
Gleaning	late in Oct.		

N. B. Although the subscriber has tested most of the above fruit, yet from the difference of seasons, and in some cases, want of frequent observation, the above list may be found to vary in time of ripening in some instances, but he is confident that much inaccuracy does not exist.

Orders left at No. 42, Market street, Philadelphia, or with I. Atkinson, Esq. Camden, will be punctually attended to; or with the subscriber, near Camden, who also will be found at the south-east corner of Market and Second-street, Philadelphia, with Trees on Market days, and will there receive and execute orders he hopes to satisfaction. S. C. ATKINSON.

oct 4—6t

THIMBLE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber continues the manufacture of GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES, at his old stand, No. 65, Arch Street, between Second and Third Streets, on as low terms and as good quality as can be obtained. Also has on hand an assortment of Jewellery, Silver Spoons, &c. &c.

nov. 23—tf JAMES PETERS.

To Country Merchants.

THE Subscriber having made large additions to his former Stock, offers for sale an extensive and general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery,

At such reduced prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction, among which are the following:

Table, Desert and Carving Knives and Forks, Pen, Pocket, Sportsman's, and 2 Blade Knives. Pruning, Cast Steel Butcher and Shoe Knives; Refined Steel Razors, Scissors and Shears; Britannia, Iron tinn'd Table and Tea Spoons; Chest, Cupboard, Pad, Trunk and Till Locks; Knob, Mortice and Closet Locks; Rimlock and Fine Plate Stock Locks; Wrought and Pressed Table and Cast Butt Hinges, Commode Knobs, Handles, and Cloak pins. Superfine, Gilt, & Metal Coat and Vest Buttons, Nobs, Norfolk and Bright Thumb Latches. Brass & Iron Candlesticks and Snuffers, assorted, Steelyards, Drawing Knives & Brace & Bits. Wood and Bed Screws, Spike & Nail Gimblets. Braces & Bitts, Chessels, Gouges & Files, Patent Cocks of assorted sizes, [illegible] Mill, Cross-cut, Hand Pannel, and Sash Saws. Marshall's Genuine (L) English Blister'd, Crowley Millington, C. S. and American Blister'd Steel. Anvils, Vises, [illegible], Sad Irons, Shovels & Spades, Frying Pans & Trace Chains — Turkey and American Oil Stones. Shoemaker's Hammers, Pincers & Awl Blades. Steel Rat Traps, Iron & Brass Wire, Guns, Rifles; Gun Locks and Flints, Patent Columbian Hoes, Steel Blade & Iron Squares. Bricklayers' and Plasterers' Trowels. Axes, Hatchets and Hoes. Copper & Iron Tea Kettles. Shovels and Tongs. Patent and Common Curry Combs. Box and Patent Coffee Mills.—Also, a complete assortment of Cut and Wrought NAILS, TACKS & SPRIGS, also, 26 tons Grindstones, a Case Patent [illegible], and an assortment of best PLANES. *Persons desirous of purchasing are respectfully invited to call on*

WILLIAM DUNCAN,
No. 41, Market Street, Philadelphia.
Oct. 18—6t

Jane Donaldson, *Corset Maker.*

NO. 62 DOCK STREET, has on hand a handsome assortment of the most Fashionable and approved patterns, and MUCH LOWER than has ever been offered for Sale.

Ladies having the materials, can have them made up, and those who are in the habit of making their own, may have them cut out for 25 cents per pair. A liberal discount will be made to Country Merchants. Every description of Goods taken in exchange.——A few apprentices wanted; [illegible] will be required. oct. 2[illegible]—tf

P. CANFIELD

RETURNS *his sincere acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the abundant patronage he has received in the Sixth Class of the Union Canal Lottery, and respectfully solicits a continuance of it in the following truly splendid scheme, to be drawn early in January ensuing, or sooner if the sales of tickets will warrant it.——Those who purchase a ticket, a share, or a package therein, will contribute something towards the promotion of the very important object for which these lotteries were granted, as well as be liable to receive a great and very acceptable reward.*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SEVENTH CLASS——NEW SERIES.
A. M'INTYRE, MANAGER.
SCHEME.

1	Prize of	10,000 is	10,000	30	Prizes of 100	3,000
1	——	5,000	5,000	30	—— 50	1,500
2	——	2,000	[illegible]	78	—— 25	[illegible]
6	——	1,000	6,000	[illegible]	—— 12	[illegible]
10	——	500	5,000	[illegible]	—— 6	[illegible]

8,711 Prizes—5,370 Blanks—14,100 Tickets——[illegible] Dollars.
Price of Tickets 5 Dollars, but will soon advance.
Capital Prizes, as in former Classes, for sale at
FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANFIELD'S

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127 Chesnut street, nearly opposite and between the Post Office, and the United States' Bank

Where have recently been sold 2 prizes of 5000 dollars—1 of 20,000—1 of 15,000—1 of 10,000—1 of 7,500——1 of 5,000——of 2,500——and an immense number of 1000, 500, &c. &c.: which must be convincing proof that the residence of the Goddess, Fortune, is always at Canfield's [illegible] No. 127 Chesnut Street.

CASH always paid for all prizes sold at this office as soon as drawn. Orders post paid thankfully received and promptly attended to. Cash dealt with on the most favourable terms. The original of all share tickets, sold at the above office, will be deposited in the hands of the Manager for the security of the purchaser. oct. 2[illegible]—tf

NOW EXHIBITING

AT the Saloon in Library street, immediately opposite the United States Bank, for a very short season,

SIMEON's PROPHECY,

An original Painting by R. STREET. The subject is drawn from the 2d chap. of the Book of St Luke, verse 29, 32, "Lord now lettest thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word, for my eyes have seen thy salvation, which thou hast prepared before the face of all people; a light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel." The INFURIATED MANIAC and CELADON & AMELIA, will be exhibited in conjunction with the Panorama. They are open day and night, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents—Children half price. Family tickets for the season very reasonable. oct 18—tf

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the ninth day of October, in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1823, ENNION WILLIAMS, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit:

"ENNION WILLIAMS'S highly improved COMMERCIAL TABLES, of Foreign Weights Measures, and Coins, reduced to the standard of the United States, and of Interest and Commissions; the Interest at five, six, seven, and eight per cent, on one dollar to one hundred thousand dollars, for one day to three years, eleven months and twenty-nine days; the Commissions and Duties, at one quarter per cent, increasing by one quarter per cent, to twenty-three per cent, on a new, ingenious, and systematic plan; showing the correct results, with more facility and expedition than any tables heretofore published. On the turning of each leaf of the Interest Tables, one hundred sums will appear, with the interest on each for three years, eleven months, and twenty-nine days. A part of these Tables is calculated particularly for Banks and Bank computations, on notes of several denominations, by which the interest may be seen with uncommon convenience and expedition. The Interest, Duties, and Commissions, are shown from one dollar to two thousand, increasing by one dollar; and from two thousand dollars to ten thousand, increasing by one hundred dollars, and the fractions of the hundred appear on the two next following pages. The interest on ten thousand to one hundred thousand dollars may be found, by adding a cypher to the principal, and to the interest, and by supposing a removal of the decimal point. The whole is condensed on a few pages—less than two hundred; including a Table of Interest on Cents—A Table of Compound Interest—A Table of Days, showing the number from any day to any other day in the same or next year.—Also, other information useful to Merchants."

In Conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned;"—And also to the Act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to An Act, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned," and extending the Benefits thereof to the Arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania
oct. 18—4w

JACOB DURFF,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand, an assortment of STOVES, of various patterns, of the best quality, which will be sold low. Also, GRATES and STOVES, for burning Lehigh Coal, on an improved plan.

N. B. Smithing & Sheet Iron Work done at the shortest notice.

No. 61 NORTH SIXTH STREET, east side, Philadelphia. sept 18—[illegible]

BOARDERS.

SEVERAL Boarders, either Men or Women, can be comfortably accommodated, in a small private family, at the S. W. corner of Third and Tammany streets. A few Girls can be furnished with board and tuition, at the same place, on reasonable terms. [illegible] 15—tf